

and a model construction
of the said Office,
and of the new Buildings
and houses, may be
had credit of six months, will
allow of payment being given, with
interest, and sufficient time for payment
of the purchase money, without
any loss from the date of sale. On all
payments made, there will be no interest.
The sale will commence at 10
o'clock A.M.

A DAY-OR-EVENING, Adams,
April 20.

NOTICE is hereby given,

that the subscriber has obtained
from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel
County, Letters of Administration on
the personal estate of Caleb Dorsey,
late of Annapolis, deceased, deceased
and his widow having claim against
his estate, are requested to produce
them, legally authenticated, and those
induced to make immediate payment.

Under seal, Adams,
April 20.

The American Farmer.

The first number of the American
Farmer was issued on the 2d of April
1810. It may now be considered as an
established National Work, adapted
to all the varieties of our climate, since
many of the most eminent citizens in
all the states contribute, by their pa-
permen and their writings, to its circu-
lation and usefulness.

To make known all discoveries in
the sciences, and all improvements in
the practices of Agriculture and Domestic
Economy—and to develop the
means of Internal Improvement generally,
constitute the chief objects to
which the American Farmer is devoted.
It takes no concern or interest in any
party politics, nor in the transient
concerns of the day.

The Farmer is published weekly,
on a sheet the size of large newspaper,
and folded so as to make eight pages
—and to admit of being conveniently
bound up and preserved in volumes.—
Each volume will consist of 36 numbers,
a title page and an index; and numerous
Engravings to represent new im-
plements, and approved systems of bus-
iness.

Each number gives a true and accu-
rate statement of the then selling prices
of country produce, live stock, and all
the principal articles brought for sale
in the Baltimore Market.

Terms of subscription \$4 per vol.,
but for the sum of Five Dollars, to be
paid always in advance, the actual re-
ceipt of every number is guaranteed.

As the Editor takes the risk and cost
of the mail—should subscription mon-
ey miscarry, he holds himself, never-
theless, bound to furnish the paper.

All gentlemen who feel an interest
in the circulation of a Journal devoted
to these objects, and conducted on this
plan, are requested to transmit the
name of subscribers—but it is all
easier the money must be remitted before
the paper can be sent. It will
however be returned in any case, where
the subscriber, on a view of the paper,
not being satisfied, may think proper to
return it to the Editor within 3 weeks.

A allowance of ten per cent. will be
made, when claimed, on all money re-
ceived for, and remitted to the Editor.

A few of the first volume, either in
sheets, or well bound, with a copious
Index, remain on hand for sale.

Notes of the banks of North & South
Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, generally,
will be received at pay. From
subscribers residing in the states of
Ohio and Kentucky, notes of the bank
of Chillicothe will be received at par,
and from such subscribers the notes of all
other banks, which can be disposed of
at less than a discount of not more than
ten percent.

All communications to be ad-
dressed to

JOHN S. SKINNER,

Baltimore.

April 20.

CHEAP MOROCCO, For Sale.

The subscriber has just received a
handsome assortment of Morocco, of
all colors, which they will sell low,
and sometimes below the cost of
Manufacture. Cash Makers, and others
desirous of Morocco,

call at P. H. Yule & Co.

April 20.

of State of this Office,
Debtors, as Prisoners, &c.
with a good Agent, to
act, and to receive the
Debt of the Poor.

Cambridge, April 20.

John S. Skinner, Esq.

April 20.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOL. LXXVIII.

ANNAPOLEIS, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1820.

No. 18.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
BIRCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum

From the Cincinnati Gazette.
Anastasius; or, *Mémoirs of a Greek*.

We have been so much delighted

with this publication, that we sit down to the task of making it known to our readers with a decided conviction that we can only very imperfectly execute our purpose. Not even one of the giant reviews, which three or four times a year illuminate the literary hemisphere, will be able to find room for a tythe of the extracts which crowd upon the critic and demand his special notice; what can be done with our weekly sheet? Let us face the difficulty and see.—Anastasius is the *Anarchasis* of our times. What the latter is to ancient, the former is to modern Greece. But his travels and adventures are more widely extended; and not only Greece, but Turkey and Egypt, are delineated with a living pencil. Lady Mary Worthy Montague herself does not present us with more genuine or more characteristic pictures; and though the frame work of the publication is a fiction of the novel *Genus*, it is immediately seen that the descriptions are real, the face authentic, and the whole, the result of actual and highly intelligent observation. Indeed, if report is to be credited, which in this case we have reason to believe it may, these volumes are the fruits of the travels of Mr. Thomas Hope, connected together in the enlivened shape of a fabulous narrative, but in every respect the authentic produce of personal remark.

Such being the character of Anastasius, it would be absurd to treat it as romance: it is, in fact, travels in Greece, Turkey and Egypt, knit together by a highly interesting story, and distinguished for its accurate and felicitous sketches of the society and manners of these countries. With regard to the execution, we can truly say that it is admirable. Where pathos is aimed at, we often meet with a simplicity and strength which go home to the heart; and in lighter parts there is a caustic and humorous vein, which (except in Pigault Lebrun, whose style he frequently resembles,) we have not seen equalled since the days of Voltaire, of whom it also very forcibly reminds us.

The following singular facts are taken from an article in the Quarterly Review for September, 1819, on the subject of the "Cemeteries and Catacombs of Paris."

[Com. Adv.

"The national convention, in the year 1793, passed a decree, upon the motion of Barrere, that the graves and monuments of the kings in St. Denis, and in all other places throughout France, should be destroyed. Nor were they contented with this: but the graves of all the celebrated persons who had been interred at St. Denis, were opened also, that the leaden coffins might be applied to the use of the Republic.

The details of the barbarous exhumation, are curious, and serve to heighten, if that be possible, an abhorrence for an act so abominable in every respect. The first vault which they opened, was that of Turenne. The body was found dry like a mummy, and of a light bistre colour, the features perfectly resembling the portrait of this distinguished general. As Turenne did not happen to be an object of popular obloquy, some enthusiasm was felt or affected at the sight of his remains, relics were sought after with great eagerness, and Camille Desmoulins cut off one of his little fingers; the body was turned over to the person who had the sexton's place, and he kept it in a chest for some months, to make a show of it, till at the intercession of M. Desfontaines, it was permitted to be removed to the Jardin des Plantes.—In 1799, it was twice transferred, by order of the Directory, first to the Museum of Monuments; and secondly, to the church of Invalides, which according to the Anti-Chris-tian fashion of the day, was then called the Temple of Mars!"

"Henry the Fourth's grave was the next which was violated. His features also were perfect. The head had been opened, and the cavity filled with tow dipped in an aromatic extract so strong, the odour was scarcely supportable. A soldier cut off a lock of the bear with his sabre, and put it upon his

upper lip. The body was placed upright upon a stone, for the rabble to divers themselves with it; and a woman reproaching the dead Henry with the crime of having been a king, knocked down the corpse by giving it a blow in the face; after which it was left for some days to be the sport of these Yahoos, till it was thrown at last into the common pit, prepared for the remains upon which their senseless vengeance was exercised.

"Louis XIV. was found in a state of perfect preservation, but entirely black. The body of Louis XV. was fresh, but red, lying bathed in a liquor formed by the dissolution of the salt with which it had been covered. In the coffin of Jeanne de Bourbon, wife of Charles V., a gilt distaff was found, with the remains of a crown, bracelets, and embroidered shoes. The body of Louis VIII. was the only one that had been sewed up in leather, was strong and thick, and retained all its elasticity; the body was almost consumed, as was the winding sheet, but fragments of its gold embroidery were still existing. Dogobert and his Queen Nanthildes were in one coffin, with a partition between them. The workmen were long before they could discover the vault of Francis I. and his family. It contained six leaden coffins deposited upon bars of iron."

Extract from the Debates of the French House of Deputies.

Paris, March 14, 1820.

Mr. La Fayette. "It is now thirty three years since in the assembly of Notables, I first called for the abolition of *Lettres de Cachet*; I vote to day against the re-establishment of them."

Minister of Foreign Affairs. "I ask for arbitrary power; it is for a great purpose, and from a striking necessity that it is asked. To call for the suspension of liberty, is a testimony of respect for that liberty. The prevailing opinions and maxims are the accomplices of the assassin Louvel."

General Foy rushed to the tribune. "Do you believe, gentlemen, that it France had not been under the yoke of foreign bayonets, we Frenchmen could have endured that a handful of miserable wretches, whom we saw prostrate in the dust for 30 years—" (general rising on the right—the ministerial quarter of the chamber.)

Mr. Corday exclaimed to the orator, "You are an insolent fellow," (movement of indignation in the assembly.)

The President called the member to order—General Foy continued,

"Yes, gentlemen, this party has prevailed only by means of a foreign power.

Such excesses as they have

committed could only have taken

place with the aid and protection of

foreign bayonets."

Mr. Benjamin Constant, addressing the ministers, "Gentlemen, you are going to wrest from us our personal liberty: you are about to stifle the freedom of the Press: You are about to exclude from this Hall, by privileged elections, the defenders of the people. We might say to you, what some captives said to Tiberius: 'Those who address you, are on the point of death. Let us speak freely.'

Mr. Manuel. "The Ministers present to us their present law of imprisonment, as one which he ought to adopt with blind confidence. But are we to give our confidence to Ministers belonging to a party, thirsting for vengeance; a faction which they themselves have denounced heretofore as the enemies of liberty?" (Deep murmur to the right.)

Many members start up and gesticulate violently.) Mr. Castel Bajac rushed to the tribune and exclaimed furiously, "Let order prevail. Mr. Manuel has been making personal attacks upon a great part of this assembly—Let the dignity of this assembly be maintained—" (Cries continue to issue from the right.)

The tumult is at its height. The President (speaker) rings his bell, and proclaims that Mr. Manuel, is entitled to explain.)

Mr. Manuel—"I repeat that the

party in question wishes that which is contrary to liberty—(several voices from the right) we are, then, enemies to liberty—yes, yes, (from the left confusion and tumult recommence) Mr. Manuel proceeds—"

retract nothing—I repeat that the

party is hostile to liberty." (Bravoes from the left, indignant cries from the right.)

Mr. Castel Bajac rushes forwards—the President requests him to retire, &c. &c.

Mr. Benjamin Constant—"I ask whether Ministers will have the right of keeping those, whom they arrest, in secret confinement. This question is important, because the citizen may emerge from this dreadful state entirely deprived of his reason. We have had a signal example of this. A general, who had

rendered the greatest services to his country and might still render them, left his prison insane, after being

three months secretly immured, and

is still in that condition. Moreover, will Ministers be obliged to bring to trial, at the end of three months, those whom they will have arrested? The expectation of such trial would diminish the number of arrests, then they might not amount to more than five, six, or ten thousand."

(Murmurs in the centre.)

Mr. De Courcelles from his place.

"They went as far as sixty thousand in 1815."

Mr. De Marcy. "Let the Ministers see to what such maxims as theirs lead. Cast a glance beyond the Pyrenees: madmen! you wish to bring us to that condition from which the Spaniards are now endeavouring to extricate themselves. Your intentions are confessed; your counsels would be those which will probably destroy Ferdinand VII."

Mr. Puymaurin. "The law of

imprisonment is essential for the

preservation of the dynasty. The

plots of the tenth of August bro't

about the subversion of the throne

and the death of Lewis XVI. If

this unfortunate monarch had been

able to employ a preventive law,

our annals would not be stained

with his blood. We are in the same

circumstances as in 1792. An open

conspiracy was then carried on a-

gainst Lewis XVI. as at present a-

gainst Lewis XVIII. There is a

conspiracy against all the thrones of

Europe, and it is at Paris that its

governing committee is establish-

ed."

General Sebastiani. "If I be-

lieved, gentlemen, that arbitrary go-

vernment would preserve the reign-

ing dynasty from real dangers, I

would not hesitate to vote for it.—

But I entertain a very different op-

inion. I have resided in a country,

(Turkey) where arbitrary rule is in

all its beauty—in all its plenitude.

There newspapers do not prevent

the public mind; justice is summary;

the march of the government is not

impeded by constitutional clogs; and

nevertheless, I have seen in the

course of two years, eleven minis-

ters perish by popular convulsion,

and what is still more serious, two

sovereigns." (Lively sensation in

the assembly.)

M. Couvoisier—We are told by

ministers of a conspiracy. They

speak of a vile conspiracy against

the dynasty of the Bourbons. Gen-

tlemen, if such a conspiracy exist,

it must be confined to a small num-

ber of factious desperadoes. I do

not deny that the fall of the last go-

vernment has left much unsatisfied

ambition, and that some persons

cherish guilty hopes of its re-es-

tabishment; but these hopes are not

those of the nation.

The fears that are suggested are

altogether chimerical. How can we

believe that this nation will adopt

projects looking to the return of

Buonaparte. Do you believe that

Frenchmen have forgotten, that un-

der his dominion no citizen was

master of his own person, of his

property, or of his children; and

that our blood was every day squan-

dered by ambition. What France

has really to dread is the return of

1815," (cries from the right of ah!

ah!) A Member, "We were expect-

ing that." Another Membr., "France

dreads the 20th of March." "If

France could dread another 20th

March, it would be because it is at-

tempted to revive the causes of the

crisis."

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By the attention of our corre-

spondents at Norfolk we received by

the Steam Boat Virginia the papers

of the 24th inst. from which we

extract the following interesting in-

telligence:

Norfolk, April 24th, 1820.
Arrival of the U.S. frigate Constellation, Commodore Morris.

The United States frigate Constellation, flag ship of the squadron which left the Chesapeake in November last under the command of Commodore Morris, for South America, came in from sea on Saturday about 2 o'clock and anchored in Hampton Roads the same evening. The Constellation took her departure for the United States at Monte Video, on the 29th of February, with the rest of the squadron, consisting of the frigate John Adams, Capt. Wadsworth, and schr. Nonsuch, Capt. Turner—took Martinique on the 6th instant, and sailed thence for St. Thomas, where she left the John Adams on the 12th (the Nonsuch not having arrived) and sailed for the United States.

Colonel S. Halsey, American Consul at Buenos Ayres, has come home in the Constellation.

The Constellation having sprung her bowsprit will remain at Norfolk until she is fitted with a new one, when we understand, she will immediately put to sea again.

Of South American affairs we learn, from a highly intelligent source, that a corps of Artigas's army marched into the Portuguese territory, about the last of November, and defeated a corps of Portuguese troops, but on its retreat was intercepted by a large corps of the Portuguese army, and routed with considerable loss of men, horses and cattle.

The troops of the Entre Rios and Santa Fe, under the command of General Ramirez had attacked the Buenos Ayres army under General Rondeau (the Director) on the 1st of February, and defeated it. Ramirez, with his army occupied a position within 22 leagues of Buenos Ayres.

The political affairs of the Province of Buenos Ayres were in a confused state. The government was, in fact, dissolved. An effort had been previously made by the Congress and Director [ad interim] to negotiate with Ramirez, and had for that purpose, chosen deputies; but he refused to recognise the authority of the Congress, or to treat with the deputies, declaring however, that if the people would appoint a new set of rulers, free of the influence of Puerrydon, he was ready to treat with them.

Twelve electors had been appointed of persons of great probity and credit, who had re-elected the Cabildo, and had chosen Don Manuel de Saratea, Governor of the Province, and negotiations were to be immediately entered into with Ramirez. Already friendly communications had passed between the present commander of the Buenos Ayres troops, General Estanislao Soler and General Ramirez. The Constitution will be revised, and it is expected, a Federative Government established, which has long been the wish of the other provinces; but some time will elapse before the political commotions in that part of South America will be settled, or the people become qualified to appreciate the blessings of rational liberty.

RYLAND GAZETTE.
Annapolis, Thursday, May 4.

MARRIED,
Thursday last, by the Rev. Watkins, Mr. Isaac Holland, and Mary Sherbert, all of this city.

On Sunday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Welch, Mr. Henry Sims, of Magothy, to Miss Wheedon, of this city.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, Captain K. of the city of Baltimore, to Elizabeth Ross, of this city.

COMMUNICATED.

Elizabeth Worthington, the sister of Col. Nicholas and Capt. Worthington, departed this day in the City of Annapolis, on the 29th day of April last, a most painful and distressing loss, respected and lamented by all who knew her. She was affable, friendly, and benevolent.—

Up in the house of affliction sorrow, she submitted to the wills of Providence without murmuring or complaint. In

ness, Hermann Doorman, the eldest Syndic of this city, in the 68th year of his age. He was one of the most distinguished members of the Senate, and had performed important services to the city, especially in his negotiations with many foreign powers.

We have also lost (on the 3d) Lieutenant Colonel D' Lens, the commander in chief of our garrison, who is generally and justly regretted.

A NOBLE ACT.

The British Sir Joseph Banks, in consequence of the very depressed state of the agricultural interest, has given directions to his agent, to make such reductions of rent as may enable his numerous tenantry to meet the emergencies of the times; remarking, "that opulence would afford him no enjoyments, could he believe that the comforts of his tenants and dependents underwent any diminution."

Fatal Accident.

On Tuesday afternoon whilst C. A. Duplain, a young man who kept an apothecary store at the corner of New Fourth and Noble streets, was engaged in preparing mineral water, it is supposed that the fountain was overcharged with air, and it exploded. The concussion produced by the explosion was so violent, and the injury sustained so extensive, that he expired within two hours, in great agony. The coloured man who assisted in the preparation was but slightly injured.

Theodore O'Sullivan the Irish poet, celebrated for his productions in his native language, died at the advanced age of 115 years.

The following is from the Village Record, edited and published by Mr. Miner, at West Chester, Penn.

We have been favoured with the following inscriptions upon a tomb stone, lately placed in the family burying ground of Judge Finney, near New London cross roads, which we are happy of an opportunity to insert.

In Memory of

SUSAN FINNEY,

Wife of the Rev. William Finney, who departed this life, June 20th, 1817, aged 26 years.

Susan, adieu! where thou art gone Adieu's and farewell's, are unheard, unknown.

May I but meet thee on that peaceful shore

Where parting sounds, shall pass our lips no more

ALSO,

In Memory of

Walter Scott Finney,

Son of William and Susan Finney, who departed this life, Feb. 17th, 1817, aged 6 months & 14 days.

Beneath this stone, an infant's ashes lie,

Say, is he lost or saved? If death's by sin—he sinn'd for he is here,

If heaven's by works—in heaven he can't appear!

Ah! reason, how depraved.

*Revise the sacred page—the knot's untied.

He died, for Adam sinn'd,

He lives, for Jesus died?

"Revise the sacred page," cannot possibly be correct, as here applied; it must be a typographical error, or an inadvertency in the writer. Peruse the sacred page, was no doubt the intention of the writer.

REZIN HAMMOND, Esq.
April 27.

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Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 18th May next, if fair, if not, on the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of John Gibson, deceased, on the North side of Magothy river, in Anne Arundel county, the personal estate of the said Gibson, consisting of negroes, horses, household furniture, farming utensils &c. For all sums of ten dollars, or upwards, a credit of six months will be allowed, on bond being given, with good and sufficient security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On all purchases under that sum cash is to be paid. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock AM.

ADDITION RIDOUT, Adm'r.
April 20. 3w.

Notice is hereby given,

The subscriber has obtained from the orphans' court of Anne Arundel County, letters of administration on the personal estate of Caleb Dorsey, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are required to produce them legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Charles D. Warfield, Adm'r.
April 20. 3w.

The American Farmer.

The first number of the American Farmer was issued on the 2d of April, 1819. It may now be considered as an established National Work, adapted to all the varieties of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in all the states contribute, by their patronage and their writings, to its circulation and its usefulness.

To make known all discoveries in the science, and all improvements in the practice of Agriculture and Domestic Economy—and to develop the means of Internal Improvements generally, constitute the chief objects to which the American Farmer is devoted. It takes no concern or interest in any party politics, nor in the transient occurrences of the day.

The Farmer is published weekly, on a sheet the size of large newspaper, and folded so as to make eight pages—and to admit of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes—Each volume will consist of 52 numbers, a title page and an index; and numerous Engravings to represent new implements and approved systems of husbandry.

Each number gives a true and accurate statement of the then selling prices of country produce, live stock, and all the principal articles brought for sale in the Baltimore Market.

Terms of subscription \$1 per vol but for the sum of Five Dollars, to be paid always in advance, the actual receipt of every number is guaranteed.

As the Editor takes the risk and cost of the mail—should subscription miscarry, he holds himself, nevertheless, bound to furnish the paper

All gentlemen who feel an interest in the circulation of a Journal devoted to these objects, and conducted on this plan are requested to transmit the name of subscribers—but & in all cases the money must be remitted before the paper can be sent. It will, however, be returned in any case, where the subscriber, on a view of the paper, not being satisfied, may think proper to return it to the Editor within 3 weeks.

An allowance often percent, will be made, when examined, on all monies received for, and remitted to the Editor.

A few of the first volume, either in sheets or well bound, with a copious Index, remain on hand for sale.

Notes of the banks of North & South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, generally, will be received at par. From subscribers residing in the states of Ohio and Kentucky, notes of the bank of Philadelphia will be received at par, and from such subscribers the notes of all other banks, which can be disposed of here at a discount of not more than ten percent.

All communications to be addressed to

JOHN S. SKINNER,
Baltimore.
April 20.

WANTED.

The highest Cash price will be given for a Negro Man who is a Carpenter. Enquire at this Office.

April 13.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Remissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawers, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumption generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do. Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

For Sale, or Rent,
Several Lots lying on Prince George's street, 40 and 50 feet front, and eighty feet deep. For terms apply to the subscriber.

JEREMIAH T. CHASE.
April 20. 3w.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

MRS. ROBINSON having leased that large and commodious Building, near the Church, recently occupied as a Tavern by Mr. James Williamson, is prepared to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year. Those who may be pleased to favour her with their patronage, may be assured that every exertion will be made to promote their comfort and satisfaction. A very Stable being situated in the vicinity of her House, Travellers may, with entire confidence, rely upon their Horses being carefully attended to.

March 23.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

22d March, 1820.
The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent on the stock of said bank, for six months, ending on the first and payable on or after the third of April next, to stockholders on the western shore at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the branch bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order of the Board,

JONA PINKNEY, Cash.
The Maryland Republican Federal Gazette and American, will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

Tobacco Lands.

The subscriber has between 5 and 600 acres of Land for Sale, situated on the waters of Rhode River, in Anne Arundel county, lying between the property of Col. Mercer, and the estate lately sold by him, and now owned by Mr. Conte of Prince George's county. These lands are considered to be of the first quality for Tobacco, produce very luxuriant crops of clover, under the plough cultivation, abound with wood and timber, and have several fine springs of water.

The improvements are three tobacco houses, a good negro quarter, and corn house. If suitable to persons desirous of purchasing, they will be divided and sold in small parcels. Mr. Gray, living with John Mercer, Jr. Esqr. will shew the premises. Apply in Baltimore.

JAMES CARROLL.
March 9. 1f.

An Overseer Wanted.

An active industrious Man, that can produce a satisfactory recommendation, will bear of an eligible situation, by applying to Mr. William Warfield, Merchant, in the city of Annapolis.

March 9. 1f.

CITY HOTEL.

That Well Known Establishment, the Union Tavern & City Hotel, formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

JAMES WILLIAMSON, Who has opened a large and commodious TAVERN, where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unremitting attention, and the best of every

thing which the seasons afford. Those who for nearly favoured him with their custom, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal aid given, to render them perfectly satisfied, and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity offers.

The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind, that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits public patronage.

March 23. 1f.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 8th day of May next, on the premises, A Tract of Land called Portland, containing 340 acres more or less, one negro woman named Betty, one negro girl named Sarah, one negro woman named Flora. Seized and taken as the property of John Weekes, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Henry Darnall, for the use of Joseph Daley, for the use of Nicholas J. Watkins. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash.

BENJ GAITHER, Shff. AAC.

April 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Lewis Griffith, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any way indebted to make immediate payment to

GASSAWAY PINDELL, Esq.

Nov. 11. 1f.

LAWS OF MARYLAND,

December Session, 1819.

Just published, and for Sale at this Office.

Price One Dollar.

March 23.

NEW & CHEAP

Spring Goods.

The Subscriber has received from the Philadelphia Market,

111

SPRING GOODS,

Comprising a Good Assortment of

Dry Goods,

Loaf and Brown Sugars,

Teas, Coffees,

Medal Cheese of a very superior qua-

lity, with other

Groceries.

Men's, Women's and Children's

Shoes.

These Goods being purchased for Cash, will be sold low. He invites the attention of his Friends and the Public.

RICHARD BINGEL.

N.B. His Teas are of the finest qual-

ity, and can be highly recommended.

April 6. 6w.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1820.

No. 19.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
SEARCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

—Three Dollars per Annum.

A London paper of March 13, relates that Mademoiselle Curchod, an interesting girl, of great personal beauty, a native of Switzerland, was indicted before the late Essex Assizes for the wilful murder of her new born male child, at Barking on the 21st ult. As much as it was calculated to excite the compassion of every man endowed with the amiable affections of our nature, the interests of public justice required that the jury should exercise their fortitude and firmness in the consideration of an inquiry, fraught with circumstances which could not fail of exciting their sympathy. If, in the result, they should be satisfied that the case had to lay before them did not bring the serious charge, contained in the indictment home to the prisoner, he felt persuaded that every man who heard him would rejoice at a result which should rescue the unhappy girl at the bar from an ignominious and dreadful punishment.

The prisoner was a native of Switzerland, and was the daughter of respectable parents in that country. She became a French teacher at the school of Miss Solkin, at Basle. During the late severe winter, she became extremely afflicted with rheumatism, so much so as to require surgical aid. It was impossible to agree a good deal on account of her chamber. Consequently it was required—but at this time no suspicion of her being in a state of pregnancy. On the evening of the 15th of December, she desired a female servant in the house to call for Dr. Bellini, expressing a wish to retire early to rest. Her wishes were complied with, and she went to bed at rather an unusual hour. Next morning when the servant went in the room, she was still in bed.

On the following day, the unhappy creature summoned strength enough to go down to dinner with the family, and she endeavoured to appear cheerful. The next day she appeared again unwell, and desired to speak in private with the servant. She spoke with the latter, & pointing to the night chair in the room, said to her in broken English, "Pray don't tell Miss Solkin." The servant went to the place, and on lifting up the cover, beheld the head of a newborn infant. Armed at the sight, the servant uttered a shriek of horror, and was hasty returning from the room when the prisoner, in the most piteous accent, besought her not to tell Miss Solkin. The alarm was given, and the dreadful secret was spread through the house. A surgeon was sent for, and the prisoner's own situation being alarming, she was put to bed, and every care taken of her health. There was no violence visible on the body, and although the lung exploded, and even absurd test, of suspending the lungs of the infant in water had been tried, and they were found to float, yet the result was fallacious, for at the time of experiment the lungs were in a state of putrefaction, which, even admitting the child to have been born dead, would have necessarily been the case. Under these circumstances, the jury were to pronounce whether the child was born alive, before they came to the question, which most materially affected the case of the prisoner.

Mr. Knapp, the clerk of assize, tested her in very good French, to the same substance of the same as he had asked for the space of two weeks, in the Maryland Political Intelligencer, *Reg. B. A. County.*

—hereby give

to the subscriber of Anne Anne-Arundel obtained from Anne-Arundel letters testamentary state of William K. Arundel County, deceased, by an English jury.

Mr. Knapp then explained to her the nature of the array, and that she was to say that she would be tried by God and the country, to which she bowed assent. The jury was sworn without any challenge, Mr. Brodrick opened the case for the prosecution with great pathos and feeling. The manner, as well as the matter, of the learned coun-

sel produced a visible effect upon the

New York April 29.
Late from England.

The ship Atlantic, capt. Matlock, arrived at this port on Saturday morning, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 17th March. Capt. Matlock has favoured the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with Liverpool papers to the 17th and London to the 15th.

ELECTION.

The city of London has chosen Mr. Wilson, Alderman Wood, Sir William Curtis, and the Lord Mayor, to the new parliament.

Liverpool has elected Mr. Canning, and Gen. Gisborne.

By the returns up to the 11th, 304 members of the late parliament were re-elected, and 63 new members. Fifty-six members of the former parliament were not re-elected.

At Westminster, on the evening of the 15th, the 6th day of polling, the vote stood—Sir F. Baring, 2371; Mr. Hobhouse, 2412; M. Lamp, 1551.

Gobett writes from Coventry, that his voters are intimidated from going to the poll by the "hounds men," and that several of his friends have their noses broken.

A French paper mentions that Madame Lavallette, had a ten year old son of insanity, to throw herself into the Seine.

—London, March 14.

The advices received by the Hamburgians, are rather of a more interesting nature, in as far as they hold out some hopes of a return of some animation in the markets,—which has long been re-

c'd, had taken a start, and the demand was brisk, while price was rather improving. Sugars remain stationary, & lumps were more inquired for. Rice was in greater request, and some sales had taken place.

—March 15.

The Paris papers of Saturday, have arrived. The discussion of the several articles of the law for suspending individual liberty in France, was resumed on Saturday in the Chamber of Deputies, when, after some debating, the 1st and 2d articles of the project, as originally proposed by the Ministers, were adopted. The Chamber then adjourned the discussion of the remaining articles until Monday.

In the Chamber of Peers a petition was read from the Mayor of Barcelona, praying the Chamber to address the King, that his Majesty might induce his brother, the Count D'Artois, to form a matrimonial alliance, in the hope of giving heirs in the direct line to the house of Bourbon. "The good sentiments," says the bulletin of the Chamber, "expressed in this Petition, induced the Chamber to place it among its archives." A person named Lejouard praying the Chamber to prosecute the Duke de Cazalast Minister of the Interior. The prayer of this petition was strongly censured by the Marquis de Lally, who remarked that the Peers of France were judges and not prosecutors.—A Grand Deputation of Peers was appointed by the Chamber to assist at the funeral of the Duke de Berri, which was appointed to be solemnised at Saint Denis on Tuesday last. A similar delegation of 20 Members were appointed by the Chamber of Deputies.

General Guillet has been arrested in pursuance of a warrant from the commissioners of the Court of Peers. An officer of Police has also been arrested, upon a charge of having entered into the conspiracy of Louvel.

From the Dublin papers received this day, we find that the activity of the resident Gentry, assisted by an increase of the military force in the disturbed districts, has given a great check to the spirit of outrage. It may be confidently expected that a perseverance in the same course will soon completely restore the public tranquility. The Irish rebels have not yet commenced, they do not promise many contests.

[Globe.]

No less than 32 families were burned out and 14 families have suffered, so as to experience a stagnation of their business, by the late fire at Chatham.

The trial of Thistlewood, and the other persons who were with

him, committed upon the charge of high treason, will take place probably within the first week of the ensuing month.

The intelligence from Iceland this morning, which will be found in our preceding columns, is, we regret to say, of the most painful description. Some of the wretched men who have been concerned in the atrocious excesses committed by the Ribbandmen, and whose trials took place at the Roscommon Assizes, have been executed. Others are to be transported. But it does not appear that these terrible examples have had any beneficial operation upon their deluded comrades.

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Courier, March 14 b.

A final disposal has been made

of the men in custody on charge of being part of the Cato street gang of conspirators.

The examination took place on Saturday the 11th of March, before the members of the Privy Council. Robert George and John Simons were fully committed on the charge of high treason.

Thomas Preston, the Cooper, and Hazard, the bookseller, were committed on suspicion of treason.

The same day a man named Abel Hall, was apprehended at Paris on

by two Police officers from London.

The prisoners were committed to the tower. This commitment is founded on the recent, in amendment of the statute of King Edward III, by which, on piracy or treason, it is declared high treason, without overt act.

A special commission was to be appointed to try them.

It appears that the conspirators,

in their meetings, thought it necessary,

in order to guard against the

possibility of strangers becoming

familiarized with the subject of their

conspiracies, to adopt fictitious names for the different articles, to

which, in their arrangements for future operations, they had to refer

—thus, unprovided they called traps,

"a carafe," "a knife," "pistols,"

"strollers," "guns," "spears," & pikes,

"shrouds," "The intended victims

of their hellish purpose were termi-

nally "cartridges for the borough of reform."

The health of His Majesty George IV, is daily improving. His ma-

jesty is able to walk out, and his ap-

pearance is stated to be most please-

ingly cheerful.

It appears from the German pa-

pers, that Sandt is still in prison.

A singular occurrence had re-

cently taken place in Ireland, of

which the following are the particu-

lars, as given in a letter from In-

verness:

"Within these two or three years,

Mr. Munro, of Novar, in Ross-shire,

came to him father, Sir Alex-

ander Munro, the brother of the late

Sir Hector. This gentleman hav-

ing determined to make some im-

provements on a detached part of

his estate, called Tulrain, situated

on the southern side of the Dornock

Firth, it became necessary to re-

move the present tenants. On no-

tice being given to those poor crea-

tures to remove, they remained

and staled unquovocally, that as

they neither had money to transport

them to America, nor the prospect

of another situation to retire to,

they neither could nor would re-

move, and that if force was to be

used, they would rather die on the

spot that gave them birth than else-

where. Accordingly, when, on

Thursday last, the officers went to

execute their warrants, aided by the

military staff of Ross, the chief

depute of the county, and a large

body of constables, they were met

by a determined body of females,

who had planted themselves judiciti-

ously in the mouth of a narrow pass-

that they defied their power of num-

bers, and a very serious rencontre

was the consequence. The military

were obliged to fire in their own

defence, and many were seriously

wounded by stones and other missi-

les, and among others, the sheriff,

Mr. McLeod. His carriage and sev-

eral others were almost destroyed,

and after much exertion on his part

and that of his assistants, the whole

party was obliged to retire, & leave

the field to the Amazons, some of

whom are supposed to be gentlemen

in female attire; at all events, there

seems little doubt of the truth of

the report, that their guardians lay

in ambuscade a short distance as a

body of reserve, in case of their as-

sistance being wanted.

We have since heard, that the

rioters are awakened to a sense of

their misconduct and are sending

messages expressive of regret for

their late outrage, and of submit-

tion to the laws which they offend.

—Inverness Courier.

The special commission for the

time of the Conspirators was issu-

ed. The trials would soon take

place.

Liverpool, May 17.

The assassin Louvel is completely cased in iron; he is fastened by the legs, thighs, body, elbows and wrists, with an iron collar or gag, that completely prevents him from moving his head forward. He is chained to a wall by iron bolts and locks, and only permitted to sleep a few moments at a time, so as just enough to prevent nature from ex-

pecting.—Private Letter.

Philadelphia, May 2.

Spanish Revolution.
Extract to the editors of the Frank-

lin Gazette, dated

Madrid, March 7.

I send you at hazard, by way of Gibraltar, a Gazette

procured in honour of Julian P. de Areto, etc.

At the execution of Excellency, your power in an author of the people's sacrifices shall not be members of the could not be offered to a full editor of our honor and virtues, 12th D. O RAMIREZ MATION. chief of the Ed my. The long wished for reciprocal immunities can be banish from which no noble character. Let us the best countries her without name is degraded by. Remember the common cause heroic sacrifices imp present at ch. You can of the Province according to law in our pte by the Catholic has promised to state his claim acknowledged counters. All shall be wiped from their tom all are Ameri e freedom d to defend passions from will be the last.

SOLER sons who are v y, when triumph comes have certai side. They are discreet and t and their capi is disputed. I right arguments dissuade the se in freedom. Is it gaining the p if on present ought to comm assive and tyrann their conduct in incapacity to principles of apaci y of the pe concerned; ever for the specia d as visionary, ever it exists, b etiful and sacre the Swiss never free by Philip. Even the Us were educated to England. With Puyrredon, prob enemies, and of at least his coust him; but he agents to advo his conduct. But Liberty is not for nay, after a government the warrant of la is after arriving promise (Freedom), the flesh pots of Eng of the colonial g of the said articles.—The King has the following decree: Considering the importance of re-establishing the Secretary's office of the bills on the footing provided by general and extraordinary Court by its decree of the 17th of April 1811, with the same officers, and the same individuals, in the state in which it was at the time of its suppression in May 1810, so that it may perform the duties that remained unfinished and is necessary under present circumstances, but also to assist the provisional Junta and Government in whatever matters the information it possesses may render necessary. Wherefore, in conformity with the direction of the said provisional Junta, I have resolved

Boston, May 4. FROM SPAIN. fast sailing brig Capt. Couthouy, in the port of Cadiz. The affairs of Spain are in a state of great disorder, and in their late favor we have received Spanish papers. R. S. Hackley, Esq., Consul at Cadiz, has written to me, and says that the disturbances continued in Ireland. A letter, however, from Banagher, states, that the neighbour

on the restoration of the said Secretariat of the Cortes on the 9th of March, the people assembled in the public square, when were fired upon, and 700, including persons of different ages & sexes were killed, and 1100 wounded. The official particulars of this massacre were published at Madrid. It is declared that he gave no orders to fire—but he was dismissed. Donnel appointed in his stead, supposed some deserters from Constitutionalists instigated the crowd, feeling their situation to be desperate. They were afterwards dispersed. This event took place before it was known that the constitution had been acknowledged at Madrid.

To Don Joseph Garcia de la Torre.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The fast sailing and regular trading ship Thames, arrived at this port yesterday from London, whence she sailed latter part of March, and from Portsmouth on the 4th of April. Capt. Peck has favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers and shipping List, and a Portsmouth paper of the 31st of last month, which contains London intelligence to the evening of the 1st. From a hasty perusal we find the following items. The Madrid advices are to the 19th March.

Accounts from St. Helena to the 27th January, state, that Bonaparte was in good health; his chief amusement was gardening. The new residence intended for him was nearly finished. Lord Somerset, Governor of the Cape Good Hope and St. Helena, who has arrived at London, expressed a desire to have an interview with him before he sailed from St. Helena, but Bonaparte refused to accede to it.

It is mentioned, that the Phœnix frigate, capt. Montague, is intended for the North American station, and that Lieutenant General Sir James Kempton, governor of the province of Nova Scotia, and suite, will take passage in her.

Since the assassination of the Duke-de-Berry, party spirit runs high in Paris. No conversation unconnected with politics is listened to.

The slightest difference of opinion suffices to interrupt friendships of ancient date. In the Departments, the fermentation is said to be yet more alarming. Much prudence and energy have been requisite to prevent an explosion.

Orator Hunt, and four of his associates, have been found guilty, after a laborious and patient investigation of their case of ten days, in a county to which the defendants had removed the cause. The words of the recorded verdict were as follows: "Guilty of assembling with unlawful banners an unlawful meeting for the purpose of exciting discontent and disaffection in the minds of the liege subjects of our sovereign lord the king, against the government and constitution of this realm as by law established, and of attending at the said meeting."

Sir Francis Burdett has also received his trial at Leicester, for a libel on the government, contained in his famous letter upon the unfortunate affair at Manchester; and also of being a malicious, seditious, and ill disposed person, unlawfully and maliciously devising and intending to raise and excite discontent and sedition among the people."

It is understood, that a motion will be made, next session, for setting aside the verdict against Sir F. Burdett, on the ground of a misfinding by the jury, as to the place of publication.

The ministerial papers are highly elated at the result of the trials of Burdett and Hunt and his associates. The Courier says, "we have never put pen to paper with greater pleasure than we this day do it, to announce these convictions."

HIGH TREASON.

The grand Jury summoned to receive the bills preferred against the persons engaged in the Cato street conspiracy, have found true bills for High Treason against Arthur Thistlewood, Wm. Davidson, Jas. Ings, John Thos. Brunt, Rich. Tidd, Jas. Wm. Wilson, John Harrison, Rich. Bradburn, Jas. Shaw Strange, James Gilchrist, and Charles Cooper. Against Abel Hall and Robt. George, the bills were not found.

Bills were also found against Arthur Thistlewood, John T. Brunt, Rich. Tidd, Jas. Wm. Wilson, Jno. Harrison and Jno. Shaw Strange, for murder. Bill not found against Wm. Davidson, James Ings, Rich. Bradburn, Jas. Gilchrist, Abel Hall, and Chas. Cooper, for the like offence. The second was a true bill against James Ings, for feloniously shooting at, with intent to kill, or do some grievous bodily harm; and the third, fourth and fifth were true bills against Rich. Tidd, James Wm. Wilson, and Arthur Thistlewood, for the like offence.

The disturbances continued in Ireland. A letter, however, from Banagher, states, that the neighbour

louring part of the county of Galway, is likely soon to be restored to tranquility. Several of the leaders of the Ribbonmen have been taken, among whom are seven of their captains, who have been committed to prison for trial.

The papers contain many articles of interest from the continent—particularly details of the late important events in Spain; but we received them at so late an hour that we have not time to give them so close an examination as we could wish.

The friends of humanity and religion will rejoice to learn that the Inquisition has been formally abolished, and its dungeons emptied of the victims it contained. The following is the decree of the king.

"Considering that the Tribunal of the Inquisition is incompatible with the Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy promulgated at Cadiz, in 1812, and that on that account the Cortes suppressed it by decree on the 22d of Feb. 1813—after mature and long reflection, & advising the Junta established by my decree of this day, and in conformity with its opinion, I have ordered that this Tribunal shall be suppressed throughout the monarchy, and by consequence, the council of the supreme inquisition; and that all persons who may be found in its prisons, for political or religious opinions, shall instantly be set at liberty, referring to the Rev. Bishops the cognizance of the latter causes, in their respective dioceses, in order that they may inquire into the same and decide thereon, conforming exactly to the aforesaid decree of the extraordinary Cortes. At the palace, this 9th March, 1820."

On the 10th March, all the troops of the garrison of Madrid assembled, by order of his Majesty, on the Prado, and solemnly took the oath to the Constitution. They afterwards formed into columns, repaired to the Palace, and defiled before the King, Queen, and other members of the Royal Family, who were stationed in the grand balcony. An immense multitude accompanied them shouting—"Long live the King and the Constitution!"—The greatest order prevailed, and the troops vied with the people in giving proofs of their regard for his Majesty, and testifying their joy at the establishment of the new system of Government which has been adopted.

The Liberty of the Press, says the London Evening Star, has been re-established, and a Proclamation issued by the Provisional Junta, recommending to the Nation, that as they have shewn the first example in history of a Revolution effected without violence, they may also shew the first example of moderation in the exercise of a right which no nation has yet learnt to enjoy without giving itself up to a degree of excess—meaning, of course in the first enjoyment of the right.

A proclamation, on the general change which has taken place, has been addressed by the King to the Spanish people—it is well and forcibly written, and making allowance

for the expediency of putting as good a face as possible on the past, seems not ill calculated to promote that union and harmony which must now be the wish of all true Spaniards.

A decree has been issued permitting all Spaniards who are out of the kingdom on account of political opinions, to return.

Nothing of importance has occurred in France since our last advices.

Paris dates are to the 26th March. In the French chamber of Peers, the discussion was continued on the project respecting individual liberty. Three Peers were heard against the project, and six, including the Minister of the Interior, and Marshal, the Prince of Eckmuhl, (Davoust) in favour of it. The Chamber divided on a motion for closing the debate, which was negative, 79 to 77. In the Chamber of Deputies the discussion of the project respecting the journals, was at length closed, with the exception only of the summing up the Reporter of the Committee, which was deferred till Saturday. It is said that M. de Serres, the keeper of the Seals, will return to Paris in the course of the month of April.

HARTFORD, CONN. May 1. Bronchotomy.—We feel it our duty to advise the public of a Surgical operation performed a few days since by Dr. Cogswell of this city. The patient, a most interesting little girl about 8 years old, is the daughter of Mr. White of New-York, and

grand daughter of Judge Trumbull. The accident which called for the operation was the lodgment of a Tamarind stone in the trachea, or wind pipe—it is called in technical language bronchotomy, and consists in cutting into the front part of the neck down to the wind pipe, which is then opened for the purpose of extracting the offending body. This operation was borne with most astonishing fortitude by the little patient.—So soon as the wind pipe was cut open, the stone was projected about two feet by the force of the air expired by the lungs and thus the patient was preserved from certain death.

Dancing Academy.

Mr. Guignon respectfully informs the inhabitants of Annapolis, that he will open his Dancing School on Monday next, the 15th of May, and will continue it every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at the Ball Room, from 4 o'clock to 6, for young pupils, and from 6 to 8 for Gentlemen, in the afternoon. He intends if desired to teach several Fancy Dances lately received from France. Mr. G. hopes to have the same confidence which was bestowed upon him last summer. Terms \$12 per quarter, \$5 paid in advance.

Mr. Guignon Jr. begs leave also to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen that he will teach the French language in a very good method. Nothing will be neglected to give the true pronunciation of that useful and agreeable language. Terms \$10 per quarter.

May 11

CITY AUCTION.

Just received on consignment and at private sale, a general assortment of Spring Goods, China, Queens and Glass Ware.

which will be sold cheap for cash.

I. Lyon Auctr.

May 11

3w.

NOTICE.

Was taken up a drift on the 2d. day May 1820, on the Bay Flats, A small SLOOP, about twenty four feet keel, and decked, with a small cabin, she has a suit of old sails upon her, and a very small anchor; she has lost her rudder. The owner is requested to come, and prove the property, and pay the charges, and take her away.

STEPHEN LINCHICOMB.

South River Neck.

May 11

3w.

Mineral Waters,

Prepared and sold by Benjamin Mead. With an assortment of Confectionary. He still continues the Clock and Watch Making Business, and solicits a share of public patronage, from the citizens of Annapolis, and the public generally.

May 11

tf.

NOTICE.

City Bank of Baltimore,

April 1, 1820.

An election of Sixteen Directors to manage the affairs of this institution for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house in Gay street, on Monday the 5th day of June next, between the hours of 10 AM. and 3 PM.

JAMES E. BRICE, Cash'r.

The following extract from the act of incorporation, is published for the information of stockholders:

All stockholders except females, living in the city of Baltimore, or within five miles thereof, shall vote in the choice of directors by ballot, in person, but every stockholder living more than five miles from said city, and every female stockholder may vote in person, or by written ballot, by him or her subscriber with his or her name, and said ballot shall be sealed up and addressed to the cashier of the bank, and being transmitted before the time of election, shall be received and counted in the election.

By order,

2 JAMES E. BRICE, Cash'r.

May 4

te.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Friday the 2d. day of May next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, Part of a Tract of Land, called "Snowden's Third Addition to his Manor," lying and being in Montgomery & Anne Arundel counties, containing about 300 acres, being an undivided part of the estate of Richard Snowden, deceased. The Patuxent river runs through this land, and enriches its bottoms with its alluvion, and there is an excellent Mill Seat on the land. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Persons desirous of viewing the premises, will apply to Mr. Wilson living near the land.

Terms of sale, the purchaser to give bond, with good security, to the Trustee, for payment of the purchase money, with interest, within 12 months from the day of sale. On ratification of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

2 Gerard H. Snowden, Trustee.

May 11

3m.

Prince-George's County Court,

April Term, 1820.

On the application of Alpha J. Hyatt, by petition in writing, to the judges of Prince George's county court, for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to the said petition, and the court being fully satisfied that the said Alpha J. Hyatt has complied with all the requisites of the said acts of assembly, and that he is in actual confinement for debt, and no other cause—it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said petitioner be discharged from confinement, and the first Monday in September next is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors, and it is further ordered, that the said Alpha J. Hyatt, by causing a copy of the aforesaid to be published once a week for three months successively, in the National Intelligencer or Maryland Gazette, before the said first Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors that they be and appear before this court on the said day, to recommend a trustee for their benefit.

Test,

AQUILLA BEALL, Clerk.

May 11.

2 April 27.

3m.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on Thursday the 25th day of May next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the quarter farm of Matthias Hammond, deceased, near the head of Severn, part of the personal property of the deceased, consisting of cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, household furniture, and other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. The terms of sale are, cash for all sums under twenty dollars, and for all sums over twenty dollars a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

2 REZIN HAMMOND, Ex'r.

May 11.

3m.

South River Bridge.

Those persons who have subscribed for stock in the South River Bridge Company, are requested to meet at Mr. Williamson's Hotel, in the City of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 12th day of May next, at the hour of ten in the morning, for the purpose of appointing nine Directors, as the law directs. Those who cannot attend in person are requested to furnish proxies. The public is also informed that a few more shares are remaining, which can be had by application to either of the Commissioners.

WALTER K. WHITE.

May 11.

3w.

3

April 27.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 18th May next, if fair if not on the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of John Gibson, deceased, on the North side of Magothy river, in Anne Arundel county, the personal estate of the said Gibson consisting of negroes, horses, household furniture, farming utensils &c For all sums of ten dollars, or up to a credit of six months will be allowed, on bond being given, with good and sufficient security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On all purchases under that sum cash is to be paid. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock AM

ADDISON RIDOUT, Adm'r.
April 20. 3w.

By the Corporation of Annapolis,

April 17. 1820.

Ordered, That the Corporation of the City of Annapolis meet on the second Monday of May next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and registering transfers of property, and that they will continue in session from day to day for the term of three days

By order, JOHN BREWER, Clerk

April 20.

The American Farmer.

The first number of the American Farmer was issued on the 2d of April 1819. It may now be considered as an established National Work adapted to all the varieties of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in all the states contribute, by their patronage and their writings, to its circulation and its usefulness.

To make known all discoveries in the science, and all improvements in the practice of Agriculture and Domestic Economy—and to develop the means of Internal Improvements generally constitute the chief objects to which the American Farmer is devoted. It takes no concern or interest in any party politics, nor in the transient occurrences of the day.

The Farmer is published weekly, on a sheet the size of large newspaper, and folded so as to make eight pages—and to admit of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes.—Each volume will consist of 32 numbers, a title page and an index; and numerous Engravings to represent new implements and approved systems of husbandry.

Each number gives a true and accurate statement of the then selling prices of country produce, live stock, and all the principal articles brought for sale in the Baltimore Market.

Terms of subscription \$1 per vol but for the sum of Five Dollars, to be paid always in advance, the actual receipt of every number is guaranteed.

As the Editor takes the risk and cost of the mail—should subscription money misdirect, he holds himself, nevertheless, bound to furnish the paper.

The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits public patronage.

March 23. 10 tf.

An Overseer Wanted.

An active industrious Man, that can produce a satisfactory recommendation, will hear of an eligible situation by applying to Mr. William Warfield, Merchant, in the city of Annapolis

March 9. 10 tf.

CITY HOTEL.

That Well Known Establishment, the Union Tavern & City Hotel, formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

Who has opened a large and commodious TAVERN, where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unfeigned attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford.

Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal aid given, to render them perfectly satisfied, and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity offers.

The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits public patronage.

March 23. 8 tf.

Planters Bank of Prince George's County,

April 20th, 1820.

The stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that a further sum of two dollars and fifty cents is required to be paid, on each share of stock upon which no more than ten dollars has been paid, on the 24th day of June next, at the banking house, in the town of Upper Marlborough

The Charter provides, that if any stockholder shall fail to make regular payment of any instalment, after ten dollars shall have been paid on each share, such stockholder's money in Bank shall remain free from interest and not entitled to dividend, until such instalment shall have been made good, and the dividend thereafter to be made to such stockholder, as well upon the monies regularly paid, as upon those paid after default, shall be computed only from the time that such instalment was made good.

By order of the Board.

TRUEMEN TYLER, Cash.

May 4. 2 3w.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Subscribers to the Female Sunday School of Annapolis are respectfully informed that their annual payment is now become due. The subscription paper is left at Mr. Shaw's Store for collection.

May 4. 2

WANTED.

The highest Cash price will be given for a Negro Man who is a Carpenter. Enquire at this Office.

April 13. 5 t1stJ.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawee, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumption generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeals do.

Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

April 27. 3

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MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. LXXVIII.

ANNAPOLEIS, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1820.

No. 20.]

BROUGHT UP AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
BROWN-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

—Three Dollars per Annum.

to enter the vault, where his remains were deposited, and have the coffin opened. Mr. Fisher remonstrated with her on the absurdity of the idea; he said that the intensity of her sorrow had impaired her intellect; that the phantom was the mere creature of her imagination; and begged of her at least to postpone to some future period her intended visit to the corpse of her husband. The lady acquiesced for that time in his request; but the two succeeding mornings the angry spirit of her spouse stood at her bed-side, and with loud menaces repeated his command. S. Fisher, therefore, sent to the sexton, and matters being arranged, the weeping widow and her friend attended in the dismal vault; the coffin was opened with much solemnity, and the faithful matron stooped down and kissed the clay cold lips of her adored husband. Having reluctantly parted from the beloved corpse, she spent the remainder of the day in silent anguish. On the succeeding morning, Fisher, who intended to sail for England on that day, called to bid his afflicted friend adieu. The maid servant told him that the lady had not yet arisen. "Tell her to get up," said Fisher, "I wish to give her a few words of consolation and advice before my departure." "Ah, sir," said the smiling girl, "it would be a pity to disturb the new married couple so early in the morning!" — "What new married couple?" "My mistress, sir, was married last night." "Married! impossible! What! the lady who so adored her deceased husband! who was visited nightly by his ghost! and who yesterday so fervently kissed his corpse? Surely you jest!" "Oh, sir!" said the maid, "my late master, poor man, on his death bed, made my mistress promise that she would never marry any man, after his decease, till he and she should meet again, which the good man no doubt would be in heaven—and you know, my dear, you kindly introduced them to each other, face to face yesterday. My mistress, sir, sends you her compliments and thanks, together with this bride's cake, to distribute among your friends."

The following letter is written by Adams, one of the crew of the Bounty, and the sole survivor of the mutineers, now residing on Pitcairn's Island at an interval of 30 years since his crime, where he exercises a sort of patriarchal right over its inhabitants, who are chiefly the wives and descendants of his companions:

To Mr. Jonathan Adams, Wapping.

"My Dear Brother,

I this day have the greatest pleasure in my life since I left my native country, that is, of receiving your letter, dated the 13th October 1817. I have now lived on the island 30 years, and have a wife and four children, and considering the occasion which brought me here, it is not likely I shall ever leave this place. I enjoy good health, and except the wound which I received from one of the Otaheiteans, when they quarrelled with us, I have not had a day's sickness. I understand it is the intention of the Missionary Society of London, to send a person here to instruct us in the Christian Religion; I can only say, I have done every thing in my power in instructing them in the path to Heaven, and thank God, we live comfortably and happy, and not a single quarrel has happened these eighteen years. Should this reach you in time, that is before the gentlemen come out which is intended by the Missionary Society, should it be in your power to send me any useful articles, they will be received with many thanks and kindness. Inform the Missionary Society I have received the box of books by the last India ship Hercules, Capt. James Henderson.—Wishing you every health and happiness this world can afford you, I remain, my dear brother, your affectionate brother,

JOHN ADAMS.

Pitcairn's Island, South Seas,
Jan. 18, 1819."

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Mr. Relf,

Will you favour an aggrieved and astonished Revolutionary Soldier with an insertion of the follow-

ing brief address to the citizens of the United States, highly interesting, not only to those who have just claims on their country now, for services rendered, but also, those who may be called on, in time to come. Your indulgence will be gratefully acknowledged and remembered, not only by the Revolutionary Soldiers, but all other classes of citizens.

Yours, &c. L. D.

To the Citizens of the "United States."

Fellow Citizens,

It is not from an itching, or want of other employ to pass away time; nor from a principle of vain glory, to be considered an author of some sort, that I address you; no—it is from a principle of justice, and a late decision in Congress, on the just claims of the few remaining revolutionary officers—A decision, as cruel as it is unjust, ungrateful and ungenerous. This decision is the immediate exciting and stimulating cause of my presuming to appeal to you, for an alteration, or addition to an instrument, which we all admire and boast of; and concurred in, when submitted to our approbation or rejection in 1789, called the Constitution.

The present majority in Congress, opposed to fulfill the contract of '83 when Congress could not at that time do it, because the country was not able, being so ruined and impoverished by the war, that it could not be done; but, fellow citizens, the country is not only able now; it has been so some years back, not only able, but desirous that justice should be done to the few surviving officers of the revolution, by complying with the promise of '83. Knowing as they do, that the country is willing they should be paid, still a majority in that House are against it. The ground and cause of their opposition, is as weak, as it is untenable. That majority cannot plead poverty in truth; for, if the country was poor, they would not demand their \$8 a day, and this is a convincing proof that they do not believe the country poor, if they did, they would begin to retrench; and first, deduct \$6 from their \$8 per day, and then go on to the other officers; until they do this, they will never convince their constituents that the country is too poor to pay for the liberty and independence we now enjoy.

That majority has proved, that they are no Republicans; if they were, they would not have voted against those who suffered & fought to establish Republicanism. "Actions speak louder than words." As this majority has proved itself anti-republican, let us, who are Republicans, who regard justice and gratitude to those who are entitled to it, throw every one out of that House the next election, for they are a disgrace to our country. Out with them! By so doing you will convince them, that you are Republicans; who wish and desire, that justice should be done. Mr. Sergeant in his speech, expressed a hope that Congress would for once do justice to the few surviving revolutionary officers, and thereby wipe off that foul stain and stigma of "Republican ingratitude," which has so often been thrown in their faces many years back. To this they paid as little regard and attention, as the Dey of Algiers, to justice and humanity.

Convinced from 30 years experience, that justice cannot be obtained from a majority in Congress, for the few survivors of the Revolution, it is the duty of every citizen who feels for the sufferings of these brave men, to convince their opponents in Congress, that we are not unmindful of them, nor ungrateful for their services; and this can only now be done by a memorial to Congress, to pass an act, authorizing them to commence suit against the government, and let their case be tried by the Judges of the United States, and a jury of 123 honest and sober men, and if this tribunal shall then decide that they are forever cut off by previous limitation acts and that these shall stand as a bar against them, they will no doubt humbly submit to the decision.—Why the government should be exempt from being sued, when justice cannot be obtained from them for services to the country, is a que-

tion, which in the opinion of many sensible and rational thinking men, should have been indisputably settled and decided. If they can sue and recover money from delinquent individuals, why not sue them and recover what their predecessors by solemn acts and contracts promised? In which article of the constitution are they empowered to sue, & they themselves exempted from being sued? if there is such section, they are then invested with an exclusive right and privilege, which the constitution has wisely guarded against, and which in my opinion they should no more be entitled to, or enjoy, than any other incorporate body, or individual, under our system of government—because it is anti-republican, like the majority in the present Congress. Not one of this majority is a republican—They have given an incontrovertible proof of it by their vote!

A memorial to this effect will be drawn up and left at the College House for the citizens to sign, and it is hoped that the citizens of the other states will follow the example. The amount being too great, to pay off this just claim, as it was said by some, is absurd and fallacious. Admitting it to amount to a million of dollars, what is it to the resources of the U.S. a mere bagatelle—nothing. It is ascertained that there are ten millions of taxable inhabitants in the U.S. Now suppose a tax of one eighth of a dollar was laid on each, it would produce one million \$30,000 dollars, more than enough to pay off all the surviving claimants, and I believe not a man would be found to object to pay such a trifling sum except that majority!!!

A REPUBLICAN.

The editor of the New-York Evening Post, has always, and we think justly, ranked high in the estimation of Federalists in every part of the Union. The course which he has pursued in regard to the recent contest in the state of New York, for the office of Governor, has been censured by some of the Democrats, and not well understood by Federalists; but we have always believed that when his motives for that course should be explained, they would be found to be such as his friends could fully approve; that explanation is now made, and we have no doubt that a large portion of our readers will be gratified on perusing it.—*Fed. Gaz.*

In the following August, Mr. Tompkins published his first letter to the comptroller respecting his accounts, in which, admitting his statement to be correct, he in my judgment, put the comptroller in the wrong; and I freely said so. Soon afterwards an intimate friend, as I then considered him, and one of the signers of the notorious manifesto, came to me and informed me that it was the wish of the vice president to have a personal interview, and invited me to meet him for that purpose at dinner the next day at his house. Perceiving I hesitated, he said if he was I he should readily accede to it, and added some little entreaties; on which I consented, and accordingly went and passed a very pleasant afternoon and evening with them together. Mr. Tompkins, with great affability, went more into detail in the history of his affairs with the comptroller, explained, in his winning and familiar manner the whole transaction of the accounts, and certainly made me believe, that he was a man more innocent against than sinning. This impression I was not backward in expressing openly whenever a proper occasion occurred, and I gave his friends to understand that I should give him my support, such as it was, if he should be the candidate at the next election against Mr. Clinton. M'Intyre's answer came out the latter part of the same month, and although it caused me to pause, yet, his friends gave such ready and plausible explanations, that my former opinion was but slightly shaken. Some time in October the same mutual friend above alluded to, came to me with the vice president's compliments and told me he wished to see me that evening alone at his lodgings at Barker's hotel. I went, and had a long and satisfactory conversation with him, principally, on the subject of the controversy with the comptroller; and left him with the most

* I hesitate not to say, that the latter part of Mr. Clinton's administration has been such as to induce many of our best men to forget the errors of the former part; and at any rate, that it is not from the lips of those who call themselves federalists, that the language of complaint ought to be heard as to his late appointments to office.

favorable impressions. In a few days his reply made its appearance and I considered it, supposing it correct in point of fact, a very able and indeed a conclusive, triumphant performance; and so I spoke of it.— Not long afterwards a third and last interview was had with Mr. T. at his lodgings, and at the request of the same gentleman who had brought about the two former; but nothing in particular passed, further than that I told Mr. T. that I understood that the comptroller was preparing for a second pamphlet, in which it was rumoured, that he would attempt to show that the vouchers that he (Mr. T.) had stated were lost, had been by himself sent to Washington, and were allowed in a settlement of his account there, and that afterwards, the same vouchers were exhibited against this state and allowed here, &c. &c. leaving it to him to answer if he chose. He said that Mr. M'Intyre could say nothing but what he believed might be explained, and at any rate, nothing that would materially affect the great question, viz: what was the true construction of the statute of last winter? This was the last time I ever saw Mr. Tompkins, I have been the more minute in giving an account of what passed, as well as of the manner in which these interviews were brought about, not so much on account of any importance they can be in themselves, as to correct certain misrepresentations which have got abroad, as to both particulars.

I now proceed to take notice of the last part of the charge, viz: that I urged my doubting friends to support Mr. Tompkins, encouraged them to commit themselves in his favour; gave as a toast at my own table, Any man against Clinton, and that after all this, I suddenly stoop short. This, I believe, is a pretty fair statement of the accusation.

That, during the last summer and fall, I was disposed to support Mr. Tompkins, Mr. Thompson, or Mr. Yates, who were all talked of as candidates for the chair, against Mr. Clinton, is only not denied, but directly avowed, and that in conformity with such disposition, I zealously urged it upon those friends with whom I might be supposed to have any influence, to unite with me in the same cause, and promote the same object, shall also readily be admitted: Neither shall it be denied, that in the midst of a little circle of supposed friends, who supped one evening at my house, I gave the toast above mentioned, and in the unguarded terms in which it was expressed, or I did not think it was necessary, at such a time and place, to weigh the specific import of every word I uttered, nor once suspected that the confidence which is always implied between gentlemen, and which custom authorizes in the common and unreserved courtesies of life, could have been so little regarded, that what passed at a private table, should be promulgated in the public prints.—

However, I admit the truth of the words imputed to me, and merely insist that they ought to be understood, and could fairly be meant to be understood, in only a qualified sense, and that sense alone: as if I had said, that in my opinion any man of fair character and possessed of adequate abilities, no matter whether Tompkins, Thompson or Yates, or any one else, ought to be supported against Mr. Clinton.

Such was then my sincere opinion, nor do I think there was any thing very blame worthy in entertaining, nor in urging my friends to adopt it. But when, not long afterwards, the last pamphlet of the comptroller appeared, disclosing new and important facts, impeaching Mr. T's private as well as public character, and those facts were supported by irrefragable proofs, circumstances no longer remained the same. Mr. T. no longer stood before the public as the man more sinned against than sinning, consequently as no longer entitled to the first part of the implied qualification. I did stop short; I was compelled to stop short; I could go no further. From that time to the present, I challenge any man to mention a single syllable, from either the files of my paper, or my lips, favouring the vice president's pretensions to the chief magistracy. Nor am I chargeable with being remiss in giving my political friends early information of this change in my opinion. They were not left to conjecture what would be my course, nay, early in January, I put it in print. But what do I say? Did they not unreservedly and cordially unite with me in senti-

ment? Did not one of those, and the same gentleman twice before alluded to, and whose name, I repeat it, stands conspicuous among the signers of the manifesto, urge me even to the very delicate step of suggesting to the vice president himself, the expediency and the necessity of his declining the nomination offered to him, and making room for some less exceptionable candidate? If he forge it I do not.

I hardly need say I declined the office. Did not a second of the same combination declare, in my office, that if his adherents persisted in bringing forward Mr. Tompkins, he would have nothing to do with politics, nor take any further part in the affairs of this state? Did not another of them write from Albany, after the council of appointment had been chosen, that nothing, short of insanity, could insist on nominating Mr. Tompkins? Have I not now in my desk, a letter from a fourth of them, written about the same time, using the expression,—"Tompkins must be abandoned." Nay, was it not known to me, that there were nightly meetings of the leaders of Tammany Hall, to concert how best to procure from the Vice president himself, a letter voluntarily declining to be their candidate? And it is now brought forward as an accusation against me, that I am guilty of tertiogenesis towards Mr. Tompkins, and towards my own political friends, in stopping short and refusing to proceed further with them in their extraordinary conduct? Par domine, gentlemen seceders, but I cannot go with you—Far from being of your opinion, that the federalists have no longer any ground of principle to stand upon, "I consider they have great cause to triumph that the soundness of their principles have the uniform test of experience in their favour; that they have seen them adopted by the general government as the only true principles upon which a free government can be safely and prosperously conducted.

A certain newspaper announced the interesting fact, a few days since, that Mr. Tompkins would take the oath of office the second week in July next. But he is not the only one of the same side, that sung the song of victory before the battle. The federalists, it cannot be denied, have held back on this occasion, but they would have held back still more, had not the manifesto of the forty seceders, denouncing them "as a corrupt association for the purpose of obtaining office, patronage and power," made its appearance just at the nick of time, to drive them to the polls, and give a turn to the election. *Ibid.*

From the New-York Evening Post.
An Address has lately been put forth in the form of a pamphlet, dated at Albany, and signed by forty names, on the subject of the approaching election. Most of the signers formerly were enrolled in the federal ranks, but some of them who have modestly undertaken to dictate to a large and respectable part of this community, what course they shall pursue, are not of an age to have belonged to any party.—This paper is addressed "To the Independent Federal Electors of the state of New-York."

To whose pen the address is attributable, I neither know nor wish to know; for if it does no discredit to the head of the writer, it is certainly more than can be laid at his heart.

To declare that "the bonds of common principle and party feeling," between the signers and those with whom they were formerly politically united, are now severed, is what, perhaps, at a time like the present, might have occasioned little or no surprise; but to find those who have ever been considered men of honour, men of pure and amiable private lives, of humane and gentle dispositions, openly avowing that "the bonds of mutual confidence and private regard, by which they were attached to those who thought and acted with them, are now to be considered as severed forever," is, I venture to say, the most cold and heartless denunciation that was ever heard from the lips of an infatuated partisan, and never, do I hope, for the honour of our state and country, to see a repetition of such a sentiment openly promulgated.

On the above subject, we have just received the following letter, from a man whose age entitles him to respect, and who has long justly enjoyed an uncommon share of the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, of all parties; we cannot conclude this article better, than by giving it publicly.

For the *New-York Evening Post*,
TO MORRIS S. MILLER, Esq.
How came it, sir, that you, in affluence, with your mind at ease, not driven by ambition, or wasteful extravagance, to seek by unblest means an office for support; how came it, that you, with an open heart, and kind affections, could bring yourself to join with Peter Jay Munroe and Ogden Hoffman, in the unkind and cruel sentence, contained in their manifesto, "That not only the bonds of common principle, and party feeling, but those of mutual confidence, and private regard, by which the federal party was formerly united, are severed, probably forever?" Did you, Morris Miller, set your name to a denunciation, such as this? Tell me, for whom and for what, have you thus torn asunder the bonds of honorable friendship, in which, from early youth, you gloried as being bound with virtuous men, with federalists in struggling for what they thought the best and dearest interests of our country? Is it that Mr. Tompkins may be governor of the state, that men like you, and Wickham, and the Duers, array yourselves as personal enemies against their long tried friends? And what is the mighty boon to be obtained, by this great sacrifice of friendship? I know, that the idea is held up, that the interests of this gentleman and those of the general government are the same: It is not true. It depends not, on a governor of the state of New-York, to wield the affection, or disaffection of the people as he pleases. Mr. Monroe has the respect and confidence of federalists; of the whole of them, sir, and in my conscience, I believe he would be supported by them, with greater strength, and with a truer heart, than would be found in those more near him. Mr. Clinton will never be president of the United States; no sir, nor any other northern man, be his politics, his talents and his virtues what they may.

I enter not into a comparison between Messrs. Clinton and Tompkins. I am not the partisan of either: but if I must vote, I will vote for Mr. Clinton. The state has more to hope, and less to fear, from his administration, than from that of his opponent. Mr. Tompkins is a kind-hearted, soft-mannered gentleman; of himself, he would not, I trust, do wrong. But if he succeeds, by what kind of men, I should be glad to know, is he to be surrounded? Of their hatred, malice, and an uncharitableness to federalists particularly, and generally to all who differ from them, there is proof in every public journal of the party. What damning proof your manifesto gives! Adieu sir; I will not cut the cords of friendship with you, nor with other honourable men, who, with honest hearts, have been bewildered by artful and intriguing interested individuals, who call themselves friends, to sign a death-warrant to the long tried, cherished friendships of their youth.

A FEDERALIST.

At a Convention of Delegates representing the Federal Republican Electors of the several wards and towns in the city and county of Albany, held at the house of Wm. Waine, in the town of Bethlehem, on the 6th day of April, 1820.—Johan Jost Dietz, was appointed chairman; and Stephen Van Rensselaer, Jun'r. Secretary.

Resolved unanimously, That this convention view with indignation, the attempts of certain individuals, who have lately abandoned the federal ranks, in arrogantly assuming to themselves the exclusive claim to high minded feelings, and correct and just motives, in the courses they have adopted; endeavouring thereby to mislead and impose upon the electors of this county; and they hereby caution the Federal elector to beware of the artifices, misrepresentations, and insidious declarations of political adventurers.

NOTICE.

JONATHAN WATERS,
If early application be made, would accommodate with BOARD & LODGING, half a dozen young Gentlemen, at the rate of Fifty Cents per day, payable quarterly, and if the payments were made punctually, Washing and Mending would be included.

West-Street, Annapolis,

May 18

3.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Thomas Plummer, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the subscriber for settlement, and those indebted to payment, to Stephen Lee.

May 18

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 18.

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst, by the Rev. Mr. WELCH, Dr STEPHEN GAMBRILL, to Miss ELIZABETH GAMBRILL, all of this county.

— On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. WATKINS, Mr. MARSHALL W. CONNER, to Miss SARAH WESSELS, all of this county.

— On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. DAVIS, EPHRAIM GATHER, Esquire, of Montgomery county, to Miss SARAH E. GOLDSBOROUGH, of this county.

Congress have passed a law giving the widow of John Hopper, the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, to her heirs annually out of the Post-Office receipts.

On Saturday last we were much gratified by witnessing a parade in our streets of the company of U. S. troops attached to Fort Severn, under the command of Capt. Andrews. They were accompanied by an excellent band of music, and marched with great precision and accuracy. Their dress was remarkably neat, and their arms beautifully polished. Much credit is due to the commanding officer and his aids, for the order, discipline and regularity which prevail at the garrison. The improvements which have been made at this place, render it a great ornament to our city.

COMMUNICATED.

THE NEW-YORK SECEDEERS

When men once abandon their principles, and become apostates to their faith, their future course is usually marked by a greater degree of virulence and intolerance, than are generally manifested even by those whose cause they espouse.— Such appears to be the case with those 51 gentlemen of New York, who have been very happily termed, "The flying squad of deserters."— To which of the multifarious parties, that unhappily distract that large and powerful state, these gentlemen formerly belonged, we are unable to say.—We know not whether they deserted from the Tamanites, the Clintonites, the Martlingmen, the Buck Tails, the Democrats, or the Federalists—All we know of them, we gather from their own declarations, and that is, that they are now red hot Tompkinsites. Maryland readers, who have been accustomed to no other political distinction than that of Federalist and Democrat, will be at a loss to understand the political nomenclature recited above. We must candidly confess, that we cannot help them to unravel the meaning, not having received a New-York Political Expositor. We can however form a conjecture respecting the Tompkinsites—These, we believe to be the followers and hangers on of him who has been known and distinguished as the "lovely Tompkins." This gentleman became a candidate for the Governorship of New York, and as there was some prospect of his being elected, and in that event, a certainty of his having a goodly number of offices to dispose of, he consequently became the centre of very powerful attraction, and drew to his interest the 51 distinguished renegades, who, two days before the election came on, began to sing their hosannas to him. But, as impudence is ever a concomitant of baseness and perfidy, these disinterested converts were not satisfied with proclaiming to the world their own dereliction of principle, but indulged in a strain of most virulent abuse against the Federal party. They accused this party of being "a corrupt association for the purpose of retaining or acquiring office, patronage and power."

Now, such a charge, coming from such a source, carried with it its own antidote—it is the invariable practice with those who are themselves degraded, to endeavour to degrade others, in order to bring them to their own level.—We have seen the principles contained in the famous address of those 51 persons, recommended by some of our democratic Editors, to the consideration of the Federalists of Maryland. Now we are not at all surprised at the officious complaints of these gentlemen—they doubtless would be much rejoiced if the Federalists of Maryland would follow the example of the renegades of New York. But we can assure these gentlemen that this never will be the case.—The federalism of Maryland is made of sterner stuff—it has been triumphant in war and in peace—its disciples would indignantly scorn the wretches, who should propose an abandonment of those principles which Washington bequeathed as the best legacy to his country, and which they will ever

cherish and cherish as the benediction of their political mother.

Spanish Inquisition.

The following is a list of the victims of the tribunal from its establishment in 1808.

[N. Y. Day, Advt.]

Born. Buried. alive. dead.

From 1481 to 1498 10220 6860

1498 1507 2593 595

1507 1517 3564 1285

1517 1522 1520 560

1522 1523 324 112

1523 1538 250 112

1538 1545 840 420

1545 1556 120 60

1556 1597 1200 600

1597 1621 3690 1845

1621 1665 1840 920

1665 1700 2816 1408

1700 1746 1728 864

1746 1754 1564 782

1759 1788 10 5

1788 1808 4 1

32 382 13,692

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After all, we are heartily glad he is no longer a resident with us; and we sincerely hope that our indignation against him, will be carried to such an extent as again to drive this useless creature of the public repose to his country.

[**AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT]**

Coventry, March 12.—I make no secret of what you are anxious to know respecting the election of representatives, and have sent a brief retrospective account of the occurrences since my

which I mentioned the arrival of the notorious Cobbett, who

in time in presenting himself at his advocates, when the session of the parliament was

ended, and after some delay on

Wednesday, especially at Dunchurch,

at four o'clock, and paraded

sitting on the bar of an

chase, in which were his

one son, and Mr. James

with a flag as trodden from some of the Old

in the morning. He afterwards addressed the people from a

in the High-street, occupied by Mr. Sargeant, from Leicestershire, of considerable length, stating

he should be able to accomodate them, if they returned

but Coventry had not been

settled in parliament for the

over that the present members

Moore and Ellice had done

and that it was in his power

to do more than all the other

members put together, for the

benefit, &c., &c., with such

sense and patriotism, he entered

them more than an hour, and they

were provided with

of casting at private houses

different wards. March the

announced for the entrance

and hence at 12 o'clock,

a great number of persons went

to meet them on the Whitley

mon, where the horses were

from their carriages, and they

through the different streets

considerable clamor and re

nings, their party having defeat

Cobbett's at the end of March

street, 50 or 60 horsemen be

provided for that purpose, who

full gallop on the multitude,

clinging upon and beating num

who are at this time seriously

injured, Old and young, whether

or not, were indiscrimi

nately knocked down, whilst the

eyes of the tragedy sat composed

their carriages enjoying the scenes;

of course produced a furious

on both sides, which has in

violence every day since,

where you to see the bruised faces

black eyes there is in all direc

tions, you might suppose there had

general boxing match through

the city.

On the morning of Election, Wed

nesday, a Gentleman presented him

as an Independent Candidate,

properly noticed in Merriville's Paper of Friday last, and was

noticed by many of the most re

markable Bankers, Gentlemen, and

tradesmen in the City, affording an

opportunity for the well disposed

men to vote upon real Constitutional principles—but the want of

opportunity and time to call upon

the previous acquaintance with

the Voters, occasioned his only hav

ing 28 votes the first day, which was

increased to 98 on the second, and a

at probability of his sure return

and patience been in exercise; but

was so much disengaged, that

that morning brought his resignation in form, and of course the

outrage has been carried on with

great violence between Jaggers and Tom Paine. On Friday, the

Patty belonging to M. and E. pro

ceeded to rioting, and every species

abuse which they could exercise

short of murder, with the intention

of driving Cobbett away; but on

Saturday, their proceedings were

deadly.

After the polling Moore made a

most inflammatory speech, and the

mob had they occurred

and went directly to Mr. Sergeant's

(where Cobbett was,) broke the

windows, shutters, doors, and forced

themselves into the house, broke

the furniture, mirrors, etc. and the

Magistrates and Police were sent

for, the Riot Act read, 50 Police

men set to parade the street, from

the Broad gate to Jordan Well, with

stones and torches, who would not

suffer any person to stop, but made

all push forward, all the evening.

Mr. Sergeant was very ill treated,

and the professed design of the mob

was to kill Cobbett, if they could

have laid hold of him. Several per

sons were cut with knives, and one

of the assailants had an instrument

like a Lochaber axe, with which he wounded many people. However, by the vigilance of the police every thing has been quiet in the night and this day, but I expect shocking work to-morrow at the booth, as all the parties are in a state of ferment I never saw here before; it is ten times worse than at the last Election; the hustling, beating, and tearing of clothes, is beyond my power to describe, which took place on Friday and Saturday.

The first indication of riot was on Friday, when a parcel of the Spur street Russells got drums and fife, and began to rally about half past three, just before the closing of the poll for the day, carrying a wooden skeleton on a pole, and several minor exhibitions of bones on three large sticks—a cow's head all bloody, with the skin on another pole, &c. which they paraded round the booth with and through the streets, several times. On Saturday they got a stone-mason's handbarrow, and laid a man upon it, covered with a great coat, face blacked to appear dead, with mock parsons before an mourners in black cloaks after, carried by 4 men, and a lamb hung upon a pole by the neck with the skin on, with states of the poll, and other inflammatory placards, on different poles, and being supplied with plenty of gin, they were roused up to a state of savage frenzy more like demons than men. Many of them declared they would kill Cobbett, or have the house down. Thank God, we have a Sabbath to ease our minds and rest our bodies; at present all is quiet.

You may depend upon what I have written being true, though not to half the extent of the mischief done or cruelty exercised by these men of violence and lies, who would tyrannize over this City if we had not a moderate Magistracy.

London Sun.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate to Congress a correspondence which has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Catholic Majesty, since the message of the 27th March last, respecting the treaty which was concluded between the United States and Spain, on the 22d February, 1819.

After the failure of His Catholic Majesty for so long a time to ratify the treaty, it was expected that this Minister would have brought with him the ratification, or that he would have been authorized to give an order for the delivery of the territory ceded by it, to the United States. It appears, however, that the treaty is still unratified, and that the Minister has no authority to surrender the territory. The object of his mission has been, to make complaints and to demand explanations, respecting an imputed system of hostility, on the part of citizens of the U. States, against the subjects and dominions of Spain, and an unfriendly policy in their Government and to obtain new stipulations, against those alleged injuries, as the condition on which the treaty should be ratified.

Unexpected as such complaints and such a demand were, under existing circumstances it was thought proper, without compromising the government as to the course to be pursued, to meet them promptly, and to give the explanations that were desired, on every subject, with the utmost candor. The result has proved, what was sufficiently well known before, that the charge of a systematic hostility, being adopted and pursued by citizens of the United States, against the dominions and subjects of Spain is utterly destitute of foundation, and that their government, in all its branches, has maintained, with the utmost rigor, that neutrality, in the civil war between Spain and her colonies, which they were the first to declare. No force has been collected, nor incursions made, from within the United States, against the dominions of Spain; nor have any naval equipments been permitted, in favor of either party; against the other. Their citizens have been warned of the obligations incident to the neutral condition of their country; the public officers have been instructed to see that the laws were fully executed; and severe examples have been made of some who violated them.

In regard to the stipulation proposed, as the condition of the ratification of the treaty, that the United

States shall abandon the right to recognize the Revolutionary colonies in South America, or to form other relations with them, when in their judgment it may be just and expedient so to do, it is manifestly so repugnant to the honour and even to the independence of the United States, that it has been impossible to discuss it. In making this proposal, it is perceived that His Catholic Majesty has entirely misconceived the principles on which this government has acted, in being a party to a negotiation so long protracted for claims so well founded and reasonable, as he likewise has the sacrifices which the United States have made, comparatively, with Spain, in the treaty to which it is proposed to annex so extraordinary and improper a condition.

Had the Minister of Spain offered an unqualified pledge that the treaty should be ratified by his sovereign, on being made acquainted with the explanations which had been given by this government, there would have been a strong motive for accepting and submitting it to the Senate for their advice and consent, rather than to resort to other measures for redress, however justifiable and proper. But he gives no such pledge. On the contrary he declares explicitly that the refusal of his government to relinquish the right of judging and acting for itself hereafter, according to circumstances, in regard to the Spanish colonies—a right common by all nations—has rendered it impossible for him, under his instructions, to make such engagement.—He thinks that his sovereign will be induced, by his communications, to ratify the treaty; but still he leaves him free either to adopt that measure, or to decline it. He admits that the other objections are essentially removed, and will not, in themselves, prevent the ratification, provided the difficulty on the third point is surmounted. The result, therefore, is, that the treaty is declared to have no obligation whatever; that its ratification is made to depend, not on the considerations which led to its adoption, and the conditions which it contains, but on a new article unconnected with it, respecting which a new negotiation must be opened, for indefinite duration and doubtful issue.

Under this view of the subject, the course to be pursued would appear to be direct and obvious, if the affairs of Spain had remained in the state in which they were when this minister sailed. But it is known, that an important change has since taken place in the government of that country, which cannot fail to be sensibly felt, in its intercourse with other nations. The Minister of Spain has essentially declared his inability to act, in consequence of that change. With him, however, under his present powers, nothing could be done. The attitude of the United States must now be assumed, on full consideration of what is due to their rights, their interest and honour, without regard to the powers or incidents of the late mission. We may, at pleasure, occupy the territory, which was intended and provided by the late treaty as an indemnity for losses so long since sustained by our citizens, but still nothing could be settled definitively without a treaty between the two nations. Is this the time to make the pressure? If the United States were governed by views of ambition and aggrandizement, many strong reasons might be given in its favour. But they have no objects of that kind to accomplish; none which are not founded in justice, and which can be injured by forbearance.

Great hope is entertained that this change will promote the happiness of the Spanish nation. The good order, moderation, and humanity, which have characterised the movement, are the best guarantees of its success. The United States would not be justified in their own estimation, should they take any step to disturb its harmony. When the Spanish government is completely organized on the principles of this change, as it is expected it soon will be, there is just ground to presume that our differences with Spain will be speedily and satisfactorily settled. With these remarks, I submit it to the wisdom of Congress, whether it will not be advisable to postpone any decision on this subject until the next session.

JAMES MONROE,
Washington, 9th May, 1820.

**State of Maryland, sc.
Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,
May 16, 1820.**

On application by petition of Jacob Basford and Henry Basford, administrators with the will annexed, of John Basford, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, Annapolis.

JNO. GASSAWAY,

Wills A. A. County

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John Basford, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 25th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 16th day of May, 1820.

Jacob Basford, } Adm'r
Henry Basford, } Adm'r
With the will annexed.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of writs of fieri facias from the court of appeals, and the county court of Anne Arundel county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Friday the 9th day of June next, on the premises, all the rights, title, interest and estate, of John Wickes, in and to part of a tract of land situate in Anne Arundel county, called Portland Manor, which said part contains 340 acres of land more or less, and was originally on the 9th of June 1811, sold by certain Nicholas Brewer and John Gibson, trustees for the sale of the real estate of Richard Darnall, deceased, under a decree of the court of chancery, unto a certain Margaret Darnall, and by her transferred on the 30th day of May 1815, unto the said John Wickes; and also the following negroes, to wit: Davy, Betty, Flora and Sarah. Seized and taken as the property of John Wickes, and sold to satisfy debts due John Gibson and Nicholas Brewer use of Seth Sweetser, and Henry Darnall use of Joseph Daley use of Nicholas J. Watkins. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. BENJ. GAITHER, Sheriff, A. A. C.

May 18.

MARSHILL'S SALE.

United States, } Annapolis, May 3.
District of Md.

By virtue and in pursuance of an order from the District Court of the United States, for the District of Maryland, directed to Paul Bentzon, Esquire, Marshall of the United States for said District, will be exposed at public auction, for cash, on Saturday, the 27th inst at 10 o'clock, at the Stone Store of John Randall, Esp. in the city of Annapolis.

The Following Articles, viz.

A quantity of rigging and sails,
4 Coils rope, cable and hawser,

1 Cannon, 1 iron cannon,

4 Gun carriages, 1 anchor,

A quantity of shot, 2 masts, 1 boom,

And sundry small articles.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 18th May next, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of John Gibson, deceased, on the North side of Magothy river, in Anne Arundel county, the personal estate of the said Gibson, consisting of negroes, horses, household furniture, farming utensils &c. For all sums of ten dollars, upwards, a credit of six months will be allowed, on hand being given, with good and sufficient security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On all purchases under that sum cash is to be paid. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock AM.

ADDISON RIDOUT, Adm'r.
April 20. 3w.

By the Corporation of Annapolis,

April 13, 1820.

Ordered, That the Corporation of the City of Annapolis meet on the second Monday of May next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and registering transfers of property, and that they will continue in session from day to day for the term of three days.

By order. JOHN BREWER, Clerk.
April 20.

The American Farmer.

The first number of the American Farmer was issued on the 24 of April, 1819. It may now be considered as an established National Work, adapted to all the varieties of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in all the states contribute, by their patronage and their writings, to its circulation and its usefulness.

To make known all discoveries in the science, and all improvements in the practice of Agriculture and Domestic Economy—and to develop the means of Internal Improvements generally—constitute the chief objects to which the American Farmer is devoted. It takes no concern or interest in any party politics, nor in the transient occurrences of the day.

The Farmer is published weekly, on a sheet the size of large newspaper, and folded so as to make eight pages—and to admit of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes—Each volume will consist of 52 numbers, a title page and an index, and numerous Engravings to represent new implements, and approved systems of husbandry.

Each number gives a true and accurate statement of the then selling prices of country produce, live stock, and the principal articles brought for sale in the Baltimore Market.

Terms of subscription \$4 per vol but for the sum of Five Dollars, to be paid always in advance, the actual receipt of every number is guaranteed.

As the Editor takes the risk and cost of the mail—should subscription money miscarry, he holds himself, nevertheless, bound to furnish the paper.

All gentlemen who feel an interest in the circulation of a Journal devoted to these objects, and conducted on this plan are requested to transmit the name of subscribers—but \$2 in all cases—the money must be remitted before the paper can be sent. It will, however, be returned, in any case, where the subscriber, on a view of the paper, not being satisfied, may think proper to return it to the Editor within 3 weeks.

An allowance of ten per cent, will be made, when claimed, on all monies received for, and remitted to the Editor.

A few of the first volume, either in sheets or well bound, with a copious Index, remain on hand for sale.

Notes of the banks of North & South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, generally, will be received at par. From subscribers residing in the states of Ohio and Kentucky, notes of the bank of Chillicothe will be received at par, and from such subscribers the notes of all other banks, which can be disposed of here at a discount of not more than ten per cent.

All communications to be addressed to

JOHN S. SKINNER,
Baltimore.
April 20.

WANTED.

The highest Cash price will be given for a Negro Man who is a Carpenter. Enquire at this Office.

April 13. 1st J.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, and Bills of exchange against Drawers, first, second, and third Endorser, in asummon generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appraiser. Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

May 11. 3w.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

MRS. ROBINSON having leased that large and commodious Building, near the Church, recently occupied as a Tavern by Mr. James Williamson, is prepared to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year. Those who may be pleased to favour her with their patronage, may be assured that every exertion will be made to promote their comfort and satisfaction. A Library Stable being situated in the vicinity of her House, Travellers may, with entire confidence, rely upon their Horses being carefully attended to.

March 23.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

December Session, 1819.

Just published, and for Sale at this Office.

Price One Dollar.

March 23.

NEW & CHEAP Spring Goods.

The Subscribers has received from the Philadelphia Market,

11

SPRING GOODS,

Comprising a Good Assortment of Dry Goods,

Loaf and Brown Sugars,

Tens, Coffee,

Medal Cheese of a very superior quality, with other

GROCERIES.

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes,

These Goods being purchased for Cash, will be sold low. He invites the attention of his Friends and the Public.

7 RICHARD RIDGELEY.

N.B. His Teas are of the finest quality, and can be highly recommended.

April 6. 6w



The New and Elegant Steam Boat

Maryland,

CLEMENT FICKARS, COMMANDER,

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore, for the accommodation of Passengers, Horses and Carriages.

The Maryland is not surpassed in point of elegance or speed by any Boat in the United States.

She leaves Easton on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 o'clock, AM, calling at Todd's Point and Oxford, to receive passengers; arrives at Annapolis half past one o'clock, and leaving there at half past two o'clock, arrives at Baltimore at six o'clock PM, the same evening.

Returning, leaves Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays at eight o'clock, AM, arrives at Annapolis at half past eleven; leaves Annapolis at half past twelve, and arrives at Easton at six o'clock the same evening. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia, can be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats from Baltimore, and will arrive at Philadelphia early the next morning.

7 All Baggage and Letters at the risk of the owners thereof.

March 23. 12

CITY HOTEL.

That Well Known Establishment, the Union Tavern & City Hotel,

Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now

occupied by

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

Who has opened a large and commodious TAVERN, where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unremitting attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford.

Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal aid given, to render them perfectly satisfied, and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity offers.

The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind, that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits public patronage.

March 23. 1f.

Planters Bank of Prince George's County,

April 10th, 1820.

The stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that a further sum of two dollars and fifty cents is required to be paid, on each share of stock upon which no more than ten dollars has been paid, on the 21st day of June next, at the banking house, in the town of Upper Marlborough.

The Charter provides, that if any stockholder shall fail to make regular payment of any instalment, after ten dollars shall have been paid on each share, such stockholder's money in Bank shall remain free from interest and not entitled to dividend, until such instalment shall have been made good, and the dividend thereafter to be made to such stockholder, as well upon the monies regularly paid, as upon those paid after default, shall be computed only from the time that such instalment was made good.

By order of the Board,

TRUEMAN TYLER, Cash
May 4. 3w.

Dancing Academy.

Mr. Guignon respectfully informs the inhabitants of Annapolis, that he will open his Dancing School on Monday next, the 13th of May, and will continue it every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at the Ball Room, from 4 o'clock to 6, for young pupils, and from 6 to 8 for Gentlemen, in the afternoon. He intends it desired to teach several Fancy Dances lately received from France. Mr. G. hopes to have the same confidence which was bestowed upon him last summer. Terms \$12 per quarter, \$6 paid in advance.

Mr. Guignon Jr. begs leave also to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen that he will teach the French language in a very good method. Nothing will be neglected to give the true pronunciation of that useful and agreeable language. Terms \$10 per quarter.

May 11. 3w.

PROPOSALS,

For publishing, in the City of Annapolis, a Periodical Work, to be entitled,

THE RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY REPOSITORY.

To be edited by a society of Laymen members of the Protestant Episcopal Church

which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

He has now on hand 180 copies 34 assortments ditto half bleached and 64 & 10-4 diaper & damask 34 diaper 5-4 sheetings

7-5 lawns

Dowls, Drogheds, Darries, Dingle Linen Checks.

The above goods have all been consigned from the Manufacture in Great Britain.

Three Dollars per dozen

following touching a

we extract from

Edinburgh Magazine

in Great Britain.

W. R. ADAMS,

He has also in Stock,

Madeira Wine of very superior

2 Lustres,

London made cloths and

bile cloths.

April 20.

A desirable farm for sale.

Will be sold at public sale on the 22d day of May (if fair) on the premises, which lie in South River, in the parish of St. Mary's, in Anne Arundel County, belonging to the subscriber, now deceased.

The farm bounds on the waters of South and Rhode Rivers,

which furnish an abundance of

fowl and fish of every description.

The soil is susceptible of great improvement by the application of manure,

and is well adapted to the culture of tobacco and grain; there is a

large and productive orchard,

The improvements consist of a

dwelling house and kitchen attached,

house and granary.

The terms of sale, which will be accommodated, will be made known on the day of sale.

Purchaser if desirous can have immediate possession by taking at a reasonable value the stock and crop now on the farm.

Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call and view the premises before the day of sale.

JOSEPH MATTHEWS,

April 20.

State of Maryland, se.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphanster.

April 18, 1820.

On application by petition of Robert Franklin, executor of the last will and testament of William Kirby, Esq. of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the estate required by law for creditors to satisfy their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be paid once in each week for the space of successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Rec. of the

A. A. County.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 22d day of May, on the premises, one brown horse, one bay horse.

Seized and taken as the property of Ephraim O'Shley, and

will be sold to satisfy a debt due Christian Smith.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for Cash.

BENJ. GATHEN, Sheriff AAC.

March 30. 6w.

Modern Characters

Just published and for Sale at

Geo. Shaw's Store.

Dec. 23.

200 Dollars Reward.

Stolen from the subscriber's stable on Sunday night the 26th of March 1820, a strawberry roan horse, 15 and a half hands high, long legged, switch tail, rakes, paces and trots, has a star in his forehead, and is much rubbed with the traces; he is about 10 years of age.

Whoever delivers the said horse to the subscriber, with the thief also,

shall receive 50 dollars, and if the horse

only shall receive the above reward,

with reasonable charges, by applying

to the subscriber, living near the head

of Severn, in Anne Arundel county.

Rezin Hammond,

March 30. 8w.

200 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 20th ult. without the least cause, a negro, named CHARLES, 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a tolerable stout limbed fellow, and well made, but not active. He is a dark mulatto, with thick lips, rather flat nose, and round face, and when spoken to indicates cunning from his artful and insinuating manner.

Charles had on when he absconded a grey close bodied coat with several holes in the sleeves, kersey pantaloons, coarse stockings, and an old for hat much worn.

MARYLAND

EX-10.1

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1880.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
17-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

following touching and ten-
tive extract from Black-
Edinburgh Magazine for
a work which bids fair to
be in Great Britain. We
present it in our power
to our readers, so rich
it represents one of the
interesting scenes, and is de-
cidedly the most lively and affect-

As I walked along, my mind was insensibly filled with a crowd of pleasant images of rural winter-life, that helped me gladly onwards over many miles' of moor. I thought of the severe but cheerful labors of the barn—the mending of farm gear by the fire-side—the wheel, turned by the foot of old age, less for gain than as a thrifty pastime—the skillful mother, making “auld claes look amist as weel’ the new”—the ballad unconsciously listened to by the family all busy at their own tasks, round the singing maiden—the old traditional tale told by some wayfarer hospitably housed till the storm should blow by—the unexpected visit of neighbors on need or friend-ship—or the footstep of a lover undeterred by snow drifts, that have buried up his flock;—but above all, I thought of those hours of religious worship that have not yet escaped from the domestic life of the peasantry of Scotland—of the sound of psalms that the depth of snow can not deaden to the ear of him to whom they are chanted—and of that sublime Sabbath-keeping which, on days too tempestuous for the kirk, changes the cottage of the shepherd into the temple of God.

on days too tempestuous for the kirk changes the cottage of the shepherd into the temple of God.

With such glad and peaceful images in my heart, I travelled along that dreary moor, with the cutting wind in my face, and my feet sinking in the snow, or sliding on the hard blue ice beneath it—as cheerfully as I ever walked in the dewy

to the dying Elder, we behold
in all its beauty, and anti-
for the good old man; the joy
own which he is leaving us to
us. We view him at the end
labora, going to take posses-
the promised rest, and whilst
affected, we rejoice in his
dismissal. How tenderly,
in his last moments, does he
of his wife, and assure the
loving friends that he had ne-
forgotten her. A new scene
piece when the prodigal son
What strength of affection
the old man exhibit, notwith-
out as I ever walked in the dewy
warmth of a summer morning, thro'
fields of fragrance and of flowers.—
And now I could discern, within
half an hour's walk, before me, the
spire of the church, close to which
stood the Manse of my aged friend
and benefactor. My heart burned
within me as a sudden gleam of
stormy sunlight tipped it with fire;
and I felt, at that moment, an inex-
pressible sense of the sublimity of
the character of that grey-headed
Shepherd who had, for fifty years,
abode in the wilderness, keeping
together his own happy little flock.

As I was ascending a knoll, I saw before me on horseback an old man with his long white hairs beaten against his face, who nevertheless advanced with a calm countenance against the hurricane. It was my father, other than my father, of whom I had been thinking—for my father had I called him for twenty years, and for twenty years my father he had truly been. My surprise meeting him on such a woeful day, was but momentary, for I knew that he was a Shepherd who cared not for the winter's wrath. As he stopped to take my hand kindly into his, and to give his blessing to his long expected visitor, the wind fell calm—the whole face of the sky was softened, and brightness, like a smile, went over the blushing and crimsoned snow. The very elements seemed then to respect the hoary-head of fourscore, and after our first greeting was over,

wide over the melancholy scene—and the scene kept visit shifting before me, as the strong wind that blew from every point of the compass struck the dangling trees, and weaved them up and down in endless transformation.—There was something inspiring in labor with which, in the buoy strength of youth, I forced myself through the storm—and I could but enjoy those gleams of

I knew well in childhood, the lonely farm-house, so far off among the beautiful wild green hills—it was not likely that I had forgotten the name of its possessor, six years' Sabbaths I had seen Elder in his accustomed place beneath the pulpit—and, with a sort of solemn fear, had looked on steadfast countenance during sermons.

psalm, and prayer. On returning to the scenes, of my infancy, I now met the Pastor going to pray by his death-bed—and with the privilege which nature gives us to behold even in their last extremity, the loving and the beloved. I turned to accompany him to the house of sorrow, resignation, and death.

And now, for the first time, I observed, walking close to the feet of his horse, a little boy of about ten years of age, who kept frequently looking up in the Pastor's face, with his blue eyes bathed in tears.

changeful expression of grief, hope & despair, made almost pale cheeks that otherwise were blooming in health and beauty,—and I recognized, in the small features and smooth forehead of childhood, a resemblance to the aged man whom we understood was now lying in his

stood was now lying on his death bed. "They had to send his grandson for me through the snow, mere child as he is," said the Minister to me, looking tenderly on the boy, "but love makes the young hardy—and there is one who tempts the wind to the storm lamb."

the wind to the shorn lamb,
again looked on the fearless chi-

... looked on the fearless child with his rosy cheeks, blue eyes, and yellow hair, so unlike grief or sorrow, yet now sobbing aloud as his heart would break. "I do not fear, but that my grandfather will yet recover, soon as the Minister has said one single prayer by his bedside. I had no hope, or little, as I was running by myself to the Man over hill after hill, but I am full of hopes now that we are together, and oh! if God suffers my grandfather to recover, I will lie awake all the long winter nights blessing him for his mercy. I will rise up in the middle of the darkness, and pray to him in the cold on my naked knees!" a he the voice was choked, while her eyes fixed as if for ever.

We soon left the main road, and struck off thro' scenery that, covered as it was with the bewildering snow, I sometimes dimly and sometimes vividly remembered; our little guide keeping ever a short distance before us, and with a sagacity like that of instinct, shewing his course, of which no trace was visible, save occasionally his own little foot-prints as he had been hurying to the Manse.

After crossing, for several miles, a morass, and frozen rivulet, and dried hollow, with here and there the top of a stone-wall peeping through the snow, or the more visible circumstance of a sheep-bught, we descended into the Haz-l-Glen, and saw, before the solitary house of the dying Eliza,

suddenly over my soul. The time that I had been in this C was on a day of June, fifteen y before, a holiday, the birthday the king. A troop of laugh schoolboys, headed by our bene Pastor, we danced over the sun braes, and started the linness from their nest among the yellow bracken. Aostere as seemed to us the Elder sabbath-fate, when sitting in Kirk, we schoolboys knew that had its week-day smiles—and flew on the wings of joy to our annual festival of curds and cream, the farm house of that little world. We rejoiced in the flowers and the leaves of that long, that terminable summer-day; its meadow was with our boyish hearts June to June; and the sound of sweet name, "Hazel-Glen," came upon us at our tasks, & broke too brightly into the schoolroom, the pastoral imagery of that m

As we now slowly approached the cottage, thro' a deep snow which the distress within had vented the house-hold from resting, we saw, peeping out from door, brothers, and sisters little guide, who quickly disappeared, and then their mother herself in their stead, expressing by her raised eyes and arms across her breast, how thankful was to see, at last, the Pastor loved in joy, and trusted in trouble.

Soon as the venerable old man got off his horse, a little guide led it away into the humble stable, and we entered the cottage. Not a sound was but the ticking of the clock. The matron, who had silently waited at the door, led us, with an air

ed sighs and a face stained with weeping, into her father's sick room, which stood in that time of sore distress as orderly as if health had blessed the house. I could not help remarking some old china ornaments on the chimney-piece—and in the window was an ever-blown rose-tree, that almost touched the lofty roof, and brightened that end of the apartment with its blossoms. There was something tasteful in the simple furniture; and it seemed as if grief could not deprive the hand of that matron of its careful elegance. Sickness, almost hopeless sickness, lay there, surrounded with the same cheerful and beautiful objects which health had loved; and she, who had arranged and adorned the apartment in her happiness, still kept it from disorder and decay in her sorrow.

just strength to lay itself upon his head. "Blessed be thou, my little Jamie, even for his own name's sake who died for us on the tree!" The mother, without terror, but with an averted face, lifted up her loving-hearted boy, now in a dead fainting-fit, and carried him into an adjoining room, where he soon revived: but that child and that old man were not to be separated; in vain was he asked to go to his brothers and sisters; pale, breathless, and shivering, he took his place as before, with eyes fixed on his grandfather's face, but neither weeping nor uttering a word. Terror had frozen up the blood of his heart; but his were now the only dry eyes in the room; and the Pastor himself wept, albeit the grief of fourscore is seldom vented in tears.

"With a gentle hand she drew the curtain of the bed, and there, supported by pillows as white as the snow that lay without, reposed the dying Elder. It was plain that the hand of God was upon him, and that his days on the earth were numbered.

"God has been gracious to me a sinner," said the dying man. "During thirty years that I have been an Elder in your Kirk, never have I missed sitting there one Sabbath.—When the mother of my children was taken from me—it was on 3 Tuesday she died—and no Saturday

He greeted his Minister with a faint smile, and a slight inclination of the head—for his daughter had so raised him on the pillows, that he was almost sitting up in his bed. It was easy to see that he knew himself to be dying, and that his soul was prepared for the great change,—yet along with the solemn resignation of a Christian who had made his peace with God and his Saviour, there was blended on his white and sunken countenance, an expression of habitual reverence for the minister of his faith—and I saw that he could not have died in peace without that comforter to pray by

The old man ceased speaking—and his grand-child, now able to endure the scene, for strong passion in its own support, glided softly to a little table, and bringing a cup in which a cordial had been mixed, held it in his small soft hands to his grandfather's lips. He drank, and then said, "Come close to me, Jamie, and kiss me for thy own and thy father's sake;" and as the child fondly pressed his rosy lips on those of his grandfather, so white and withered, the tears fell over all the old man's face, and then trickled down on the golden head of the child, last sobbing in his bosom.

"Jamie, thy own father has forgotten thee in thy infaney, and me in my old age, but, Jamie, forgive not thy father nor thy mother, for that thou knowest and feelst in the commandment of God.

clothed in deep mourning—and she behaved like the daughter of a man whose life had not only been irreproachable but lofty, with fear and hope fighting desperately but silently in the core of her pure and pious heart.

While we thus remained in silence the beautiful boy, who, at the risk of his life, brought the Minister of Religion to the bed-side of his beloved grandfather, softly and cautiously opened the door, and, with the hoarfrost yet unmelted on his bright glistering ringlets, walked up commandment of God.

The broken-hearted boy could give no reply. He had gradually stolen closer and closer unto the old loving man, and now was faintly worn-out with sorrow drenched and dissolved in tears, in his grandfather's bosom. His mother had sunk down on her knees and hid her face with her hands. "Oh! if my husband knew but of this—he would never, never desert his dying mother!" and I now knew that the Elder was praying on his death-bed for a disobedient and wicked son.

bright glistering ringlets, walked up to the pillow, evidently no stranger there. He no longer sobbed—he no longer wept—for hope had risen strongly within his innocent heart, from the consciousness of love so fearlessly exerted, and from the presence of the Holy Man in

Within thy tabernacle, Lord,
Who shall abide with thee?
And in thy high and holy hill
Who shall a dweller be?
The man that walketh upright

that often brought room ninth-
ached drift, and pre-
remov-
n the
of our
appear-
showed
essing,
folded
ful she
eyes, that, in their dimness, fell upon him with delight. Yet, happy as was the trusting child, his heart was devoured by fear—and he looked as if one word might stir up the flood of tears that had subsided in his heart. As he crossed the dreary and dismal moors, he had thought of a corpse, a shroud and a grave; he had been in terror, lest death should strike in his absence, the old man with whose gray hairs he had so often, played; but now he saw him alive, and felt that death was not able to tear him away from the clasps and links and fetters of his grand child's embracing love.

"If the storm do not abate," said the sick man, after a pause, "it will be hard for my friends to carry me over the drifts to the kirk-yard."—This sudden approach to the grave, struck, as with a bar of ice, the heart of the loving boy—and with a long deep sigh, he fell down with his face like ashes on the bed, while the old man's palsied right hand had he sang with a sweet and a voice, that to a passer by had ed that of perfect happiness—a sung in joy upon its knees by some childhood before it flew mong the green hills, to quiet or glesome play. As that eat voice came from the boy the old man, where the sion in affection, and blended w

own so tremulous never had I felt so affectingly brought before me the beginning and the end of life, the cradle and the grave.

Brother's psalm was over; the door was opened, and a tall fine-looking man entered, but with a lowering and dark countenance, seemingly in sorrow, in misery and remorse. Agitated, confounded, and awe-struck by the melancholy and dirge-like music, he sat down on a chair—and looked with a ghastly face towards his father's death-bed. When the psalm ceased, the Elder said with a solemn voice, "My son— thou art come in time to receive thy father's blessing. May the remembrance of what will happen in this room, before the morning again shine over the Hazel-glen, win thee from the error of thy ways. Thou art here to witness the mercy of thy God and thy Saviour, whom thou hast forgotten."

The minister looked, if not with a stern, yet with an upbraiding countenance, on the young man who had not recovered his speech, and said, "William! for three years past your shadow has not darkened the door of the House of God. They who fear not the thunder, may tremble at the still small voice—now is the hour for repentance—that your father's spirit may carry up to Heaven tidings of a contrite soul saved from the company of sinners!"

The young man, with much effort, advanced to the bed-side, and at last found voice so say, "Father—I am not without the affections of nature—and I hurried home soon as I heard that the Minister had been seen riding towards our house. I hope that you will yet recover—and if I have ever made you unhappy, I ask your forgiveness—for though I may not think as you do on matters of religion, I have a human heart.— Father! I may have been unkind, but I am not cruel. I ask your forgiveness."

"Come near to me, William, kneel down by the bed-side, and let my hand find the head of my beloved son—for blindness is coming fast upon me. Thou wert my first-born, and thou art my only living son.— All thy brothers and sisters are lying in the church-yard, beside her whose sweet face thine own, William, did once so much resemble.— Long wert thou the joy, the pride of my soul—aye, too much the pride, for there was not in all the parish such a man, such a son, as my own William. If thy heart has since been changed, God may inspire it again with right thoughts. Could I die for thy sake—could I purchase thy salvation with the outpouring of thy father's blood—but this thy Son of God has done for thee who hast denied him! I have sorely wept for thee—aye, William, when there was none near me—even as David wept for Absalom—for thee, my son, my son!"

A long deep groan was the only reply; but the whole body of the kneeling man was convulsed; and it was easy to see his sufferings, his contrition, his remorse, and his despair. The Pastor said, with a sterner voice, and a sterner countenance than were natural to him, "Know you whose hand is now lying on your rebellious head? But what signifies the word father to him who has denied God, the Father of us all?" "Oh! press him not so hardly," said the weeping wife, coming forward from a dark corner of the room, where she had tried to conceal herself in grief, fear and shame, "spare oh! spare my husband—he has ever been kind to me;" and with that she knelt down beside him, with her long, soft, white arms mournfully and affectionately laid across his neck. "Go thou, likewise, my sweet little Jamie," said the Elder, "go even out of my bosom, and kneel down beside thy father and thy mother, so that I may bless you all at once, and with one yearning prayer." The child did as that solemn voice commanded, and knelt down somewhat timidly by his father's side; nor did that unhappy man decline encircling with his arm the child too much neglected, but still dear to him as his own blood, in spite of the deadening and debasing influence of infidelity.

"Put the Word of God into the hands of my son, and let him read aloud to his dying father the 25th, 26th, and 27th verses of the eleventh chapter of the Gospel according to St. John." The Pastor went up to the knees, and, with a voice of pity, condolence, and pardon, said, "There was a time when none, William, could read the Scriptures better than couldst thou—can it be that the son of my friend hath forgotten the lessons of his youth?"

He had not forgotten them—there was no need for the repentant sinner to lift up his eyes from the bed-side. The sacred stream of the Gospel had worn a channel in his heart, and the waters were again flowing. With a choked voice he said, "Jesus said unto her, I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live. And whosoever liveth, and believeth in me, shall never die. Believest thou this? She saith unto him, Yea, Lord; I believe that thou art the Christ, the Son of God, which should come into the world."

"This is not an unbeliever's voice," said the dying man triumphantly; "nor, William, hast thou an unbeliever's heart. Say that thou believest in what thou hast now read, and thy father will die happy!" "I do believe; and as thou forgives me, so may I be forgiven by my Father who is in heaven."

The Elder seemed like a man suddenly inspired with a new life. His faded eyes kindled—his pale cheeks glowed—his palsied hands seemed to wax strong—and his voice was clear as that of manhood in its prime. "Into thy hands, oh God, I commit my spirit,"—and so saying, he gently sunk back on his pillow; and I thought I heard a sigh. There was then a long deep silence, and the father, and mother and child, rose from their knees. The eyes of us all were turned towards the white placid face of the Figure now stretched in everlasting rest; and without lamentations, save the silent lamentations of the resigned soul, we stood round the DEATH BED OF THE ELDER.

EREMUS.

NEW-YORK, May 16. LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the ship *Hector*, Capt. Gillender, from Liverpool, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received from their correspondents, London papers to the 10th of April, *Lloyd's List* to the 7th, and Liverpool papers, to the 12th.

By this arrival we have news from Scotland, and from Spain, of an important and painful character.

It is stated that the disturbances in the West of Ireland, which lately had such a menacing character, are gradually diminishing, and there is every reason to hope tranquility will soon be restored. This beneficial change has been produced, partly by the increased firmness and activity of the local magistracy and gentry, and partly by the convictions which were obtained at the late Roscommon Assizes against several of the Ribbondmen.

But far different is the situation of a part of Scotland. The London papers of the 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th, are filled with details of the disaffected at Glasgow and Paisley, and in all the manufacturing towns and villages for a dozen miles round.—

An address has been issued and widely circulated, calling upon the people of England, Ireland and Scotland, to come forward instantly, and "elect by force, if resisted a Revolution in the Government." This address professes to be subscribed by order of the committee of organization for forming a Provisional Government.

One of the injunctions contained in this Address was, to abstain from all work after the first day of April, and it has been implicitly obeyed. All the weavers in Glasgow and its suburbs, are represented to have struck work, and the streets were crowded with them walking about. The weavers in Paisley and its neighborhood were said to have also ceased to work.—The colliers struck likewise, as well as the cotton spinners, and some of the machine-makers and founders. Thus, the whole of the manufacturing population, as if by one simultaneous impulse, had suspended their labours. "Where (the Courier asks) will this infatuation end? Idleness must produce penury, penury starvation, and starvation, rebellion, perhaps. The military force stationed in Glasgow is formidable, and to far a successful insurrection may not be anticipated. But the sword will not eradicate corrupt principles. Blood may flow; but it will not wash out sedition from the heart. We must, as we have always contended, cure the disease by operating in another quarter. We must effectually and sternly silence the rank seditious press, and when inflammatory stimulants are no longer applied, the mad-making fever they produce may be expected gradually to abate."

The magistrates of Glasgow were prompt in issuing a Proclamation,

declaring the above mentioned paper "treasonable," and warning the people "that all measures in prosecution of such objects, will be regarded as an insurrection against the government, and be instantly put down by the most prompt military execution."

There was already a strong military force at Glasgow; but so threatening were the appearances, that expresses had been sent to Edinburgh, and other places for reinforcements. In consequence of this, the 8th regiment, from Edinburgh Castle; the 10th hussars, from Pierhill barracks, and three companies of the 13th regiment, from Stirling Castle, marched instantly for Glasgow. The yeomanry cavalry, at various places, were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

A Glasgow paper of the 4th of April, says, the times are perilous in the extreme. We do not exaggerate when we say, there are at this moment, 60,000 persons in this city and the surrounding towns and villages, who have struck work; many of these, not a doubt remains, have been compelled to join the highly illegal combination by threats; such an immense body, however, cannot long remain inactive. If strong measures be not instantly resorted to, it is impossible to say when and where the mischief will end.

The Regular troops and Yeomanry continue to pour in from various quarters; all is bustle and confusion; and many respectable families have left their houses, fearing the consequences. The London Courier speaks in very desponding language. How, it says, this inflammatory mass is to be brought back, with safety, into the social body, upon which it now hangs as a frightful excrescence we know not. We can only hope that it may be effected. The private letters from Glasgow and Paisley, are of the most gloomy description. Business was entirely suspended, and, it is stated, that all public works within 15 miles had been stopped, as no labourers were found to work; the few that shewed a disposition to return to their avocations, were deterred by threats from the more daring. At Paisley, several efforts have been made to get possession of arms and an attack on the military was said to have been attempted for that purpose, but it was defeated. The mob then proceeded in the dead of the night to the country. Several houses were attacked. One, that of Mr. Robertson's, three miles from Paisley, was attended with fatal effects. The inmates of that gentleman's house fired on the mob and killed one man, but they still endeavoured to force their entrance. After repeated firing, during which several of the mob were desperately wounded, they retired. The body was conveyed to Paisley.

So daring have those people become, that they seize upon smithshops, and manufacture pikes and other weapons; and they even drill and practice military manoeuvres, near the towns in open day. A letter from Glasgow, dated April 5, says, "affairs are growing worse: a party of veterans who were escorting to prison a man who was caught in the act of pulling down the Governor's Proclamation, was nearly murdered by the mob, who made an attempt to rescue the prisoner. The Corporal who commanded the guard, cautioned the mob to desist, but without effect; and finding themselves in a perilous situation, fired two shots, which, instead of having the desired effect, only irritated them to further acts of violence, and at length the party were obliged to fire amongst them, which was the cause of a woman being severely wounded in the neck; she is not dead, but her life is in great danger; upon which the whole mob fled in the greatest confusion, crying out, 'do not fire again.'

"I have this moment learnt that a general skirmish has taken place near Kilsyth, on the river Carron between a party of 60 Radicals and 19 Hussars, joined by nine of the Stirling Yeomanry, and after several being wounded on both sides, the Radicals were routed, and some of the prisoners taken were conducted to the gaol.

"Eleven of the Committee of the Provisional Government have been arrested here, and conducted to Stirling Castle. Hopes are entertained that active measures which are now taking, will put a final stop to these dreadful proceedings."

There have been few late disturbances, as we learn, in England.—At Manchester, however, the local

magistrates have received information which identifies the leaders of the strongest persecutors, and four of his associates, have filled the radicals with alarm, and it is possible that from the impulse of desperation, they may attempt some guilty enterprise.

The number of the jurors summoned for the trial of Thistlewood and the other conspirators, amounts to 227. The number of witnesses also summoned, is 161.

The Elections, are not completed. The whole number of Members of Parliament for Great Britain and Ireland, is 658. The number already elected is 579—leaving 79 yet to be chosen. 457 members of the late Parliament, have been re-elected and 122 new ones.

The account of the Revenue for the last quarter, is very flattering. The surplus being 1,047,000. In the corresponding quarter there was a deficiency of 1,82,000. So that the receipt this quarter is better by above one million sterling than it was in the corresponding quarter last year.

On the 2d of April, the magistrates of Leeds were apprised of a project of the Radicals to attack that town the following night, at a given signal. The military and yeomanry were immediately put in requisition. About 2 o'clock in the morning the signal, a sort of fire-balloon, was observed in the direction of Castle Hill, near Almondbury; and several parties of men in regular order, were seen in different directions, approaching the town.— One division came so near as the Marsh turnpike a short distance from the New Church. None of them, however entered the town, having, it is supposed, received intelligence of the preparations made by the Magistrates.

The same night a company of gentlemen were returning from Middleton, and on their way they were surprised to see a number of men, sitting under a hedge or wall, each armed with a pike or spear, and near them was a quantity of the same weapons, about 200 heaped on the ground. The gentleman, who was separated from his companions, took up one of the pikes and was proceeding to examine it, when one of the men struck him, and he was attacked by several others. At the same moment a number of persons at least sixty, came over an adjoining wall armed in the same manner. The gentleman felt alarmed at his dangerous situation, and attempted to make off—while so doing a pistol or musket was discharged after him, the ball of which whizzed close by his head. In the mean time the rest of the party were attacked and beaten. One of them named Tolson, received several pike wounds, particularly one on the left side, and is now under the care of a surgeon. Early the next morning information was given to the Magistrates, and one of the men whom they were able to identify, a blacksmith, was apprehended, and is now in custody.

The accounts from Spain are very contradictory, and we begin to be apprehensive, that affairs are not so tranquil as we have been led to suppose.

The papers contain (from Madrid official Gazettes,) a series of despatches addressed to the government, by Gen. Freyre, from the 10th to 15th ult; and also a communication from the Captain-General of Andalusia to the Minister of Madrid, dated Cadiz, 11th March, relative to the movements in that quarter. These documents are published as a "manifestation of the anxiety of the government, to lay before the public all the details which it has received relative to the deplorable events, which have taken place at Cadiz; but so far from being what they profess to be, the massacre of the 10th is merely noticed by general Freyre, in a despatch dated the 12th ult. from Port St. Marys, as follows:—"The garrison of Cadiz, ever faithful to his Majesty, cried, 'Long live the King,' and dispersed the populace, which had assembled in the square of St. Antonio, and who were shouting, 'Long live the Constitution!' and thus tranquility was restored!" He concludes by saying, "the garrison and the battalion, Lealtad and that of Gujas, are still in an unfurished state; the inhabitants regard them with horror.

The Captain-General of the Province writes, that amidst the general joy, the above battalion fired balls amongst the assembled multitude; who dispersed to avoid the death which menaced them. The soldiers committed the greatest ex-

cesses, and the victims of their fury were many. The Captain-General, however, has issued a proclamation, forbidding such outrages, and threatening severe punishment to all who commit them. The Captain-General has also issued a proclamation, forbidding the sale of arms and ammunition, and threatening severe punishment to all who violate this order. The Captain-General has also issued a proclamation, forbidding the sale of arms and ammunition, and threatening severe punishment to all who violate this order.

The official despatch of General Odouard, dated Devil's Hole, addressed to the ministry, states, "I have the honor to announce, that the elections are now completed, and that the refractory candidates have been defeated, and that the majority has been carried by the Radical candidate, Mr. J. C. Deville, who has been elected Member of Parliament for the constituency of Devil's Hole, and that he will take his seat in the House of Commons on the 1st of June next."

The following extract from the *Commercial Advertiser*, dated Madrid, 27, speaks a very different language. "Spain is far from enjoying a quiet situation; the extremes have been committed by revolutionaries in several quarters. A quietude prevails in the provinces, but in Madrid, Marsh turnpike a short distance from the New Church. None of them, however entered the town, having, it is supposed, received intelligence of the preparations made by the Magistrates.

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Annapolis, Thursday, May 25.

John Smith, do, do,	60
Thomas Mitchell, do, do,	40 00
James Mergens, do, do,	32 00
T. C. Gant, do, do,	30
John Stanforth, do, do,	77 50
John Robinson, do, do,	35 00
James J. Bowen, do, do,	70 00
Joseph S. Wilson, do, do,	75 00
Henry Coobran, do, do,	75 00
William Dosey, do, do,	75 00
John Ward, do, do,	55 00
James Gray, do, do,	55 00
Robert H. Dorsey, do, do,	8 00
Thomas Mitchell, do, do, do,	72 50
James Sly, do, do,	72 50
John W. Simmonds, do, do,	72 50
George W. Lawrence, for riding express,	8 00
John D. Ward, do, and serving attachments,	100 00
James Mills, riding express,	40 00
Robert H. Dorsey, do, and serving attachments,	8 00
John Chandler, for printing 80 copies of report,	110 00

Dollars, 2,916 25
Deduct for over charge in printing the Report of the Committee on the Calvert county Election
40 00

Dollars, 2,876 25
All which is respectfully submitted.

By order,
J. W. PRESTON, Clerk.**A GOOD THING.**

The following presentment is made by the Grand Jury of Putnam County, Georgia:

"The grand jury present, as a grievance of considerable magnitude, the practice indulged in by the bar, of vilifying without sufficient cause, the characters of witnesses during examination, more especially young and inexperienced men; and the jury ask of the court a correction of these abuses."

The practice complained of, is not only a shameful departure from common feeling, but is in direct hostility to the end and aim of justice. Nay, more, it sinks the dignity of the bar, to the very kennel of Billingsgate, and subjects the feelings and reputation of good and honest men to every shallow pated quibbler, whose legal requirements go no farther than memorising the introduction to Blackstone's *Commentaries*. *Augusta Chron.*

Washington, May 20.

We understand that Commodore Charles Stewart, of Pennsylvania, recently returned from the command of the Mediterranean squadron, in the Franklin 74, has been appointed by the President, with the consent of the senate, a member of the Board of Navy Commissioners, vice Commodore Stephen Decatur, deceased.

[The salary authorised by law, for this office, is 3,500 dollars per annum.]

Commodores Rogers and Porter have left this city on a trip to Norfolk. It is suggested that arrangements are making preparatory to definitively fixing on a site suitable for a naval depot.

BOSTON, May 16.
Very Late From England.

By the ship Herald, capt. Fox, arrived here in 24 days from Liverpool, Mr. Topliss has received papers of that place to the 21st April, inclusive, containing London dates to the 18th.

The Liverpool Courier of April 19, says—"In Yorkshire and Scotland, the experiment of a simultaneous insurrection has been attempted, and even yet the tumults are unallayed."

A Glasgow paper of the 11th, states that no further disturbances had taken place, and the city remained quiet. There were 40 state prisoners in confinement.

Thistlewood, and the other Cross street conspirators, had been removed from the tower to Newgate prison. A strong military guard attended to prevent any disturbance by the crowd which assembled to witness the removal. A body of the London militia were to attend during their trials.

The usual alarm from movements of the populace, and reports of plots, &c. continued in England. It was stated on oath, that a conspiracy for a simultaneous insurrection had been formed—that Huddersfield was to have been razing—the mail coaches stopped, and a revolution commenced, &c. A loyal meeting was held at Huddersfield, and measures of energy and precaution adopted.

LONDON, April 12.
The Paris Papers of Saturday arrived yesterday. A circular has been addressed by the Duke de Richelieu to the Lieut. General commanding military divisions, &c. cal-

ling upon them to take every measure for the faithful execution of the recent laws, wherever necessary, and for the detection and frustration of machinations and conspiracies.

PONTREFACT, (Eng.) April 19.
This town is at this moment in a state of great agitation, owing to contradictory reports regarding some fresh disturbances which broke out at Huddersfield last night. Lord Hawwood the lord lieutenant, has just arrived here, and an orderly dragon bearing intelligence of a riot at Sheffield.

New-York, May 18.
LATEST FROM FRANCE.
By the Ballie, capt. Huntington, from Havre, whence she sailed 14th ult.

PARIS, April 4.
A traveller arrived yesterday from Milan, who had passed through Italy informs us that the minds of the people are in a state of ferment in that beautiful country. Every one desires and prays for political alterations, which have become necessary and inevitable. The news from Spain has produced a great sensation every where.

APRIL 5.
Some letters from the north speak of an approaching war between Russia and the Ottoman Porte. The emperor Alexander is at the head of 100,000 soldiers, and the time is perhaps arrived when he can boldly accomplish the vast designs of his illustrious grandfather. England is not in a situation to oppose projects which ought to alarm her. Prussia, a prey to real fears, and to an interior fermentation, can oppose no obstacles to them. Austria cannot attack the Colossus, without exposing herself to lose Galicia, and to see Italy freed from foreign domination; and France, the ancient ally of Turkey, is certainly not in a position to defend the empire of the crescent.

THE MADRID GAZETTE OF MARCH 30, contains the following decree by Ferdinand.—

"As the constitution to which I have sworn is the fundamental law which rules the rights and duties of Spaniards towards the throne and nation—considering that those who refuse to recognise the law of the land, thereby renounce the protection which it grants them, and the advantages which society acknowledges, as also the privilege of living in the territory of the country, I declare, conformably to the decrees of the General and Extraordinary Cortes of Aug. 17, 1812, that every Spaniard who refuses to acknowledge the political constitution of the monarchy, or who, in swearing to it, does so with restrictions contrary to the spirit of this charter, is unworthy of being regarded as such, that he be legally deprived of honorary distinctions, civil employ, emoluments and prerogatives, and separated from the territory of the monarchy; and if he be an ecclesiastic, he shall be deprived of his living. I enjoin, under the strictest responsibility, on all the political chiefs and other constitutional authorities, the execution of this my decree.

"Given at the Palace, March 26, 1820."

Extract of a letter from Maj. Marston, of the 5th infantry, commanding Fort Armstrong, on the Mississippi, 180 miles above St. Louis, to a gentleman in Boston, dated March 30, 1820.

DEAR SIR—I have had a hard time of it here this winter, in consequence of the hostility of the Indians, and the badness of my command. As yet I have been able to keep my own scalp on my head, but two of my poor fellows have not been so fortunate. Yesterday sergeant Beltenberger and private Rigg, who passed out of the garrison unarmed, were shot, scalped, and otherwise mangled, in a most shocking manner, by a party of that nation. I trust that prompt and energetic measures will be adopted by the government to put an end for ever, to such tragical scenes in this quarter. I have but a moment to write, therefore excuse this scrawl.

CHARLESTON, May 13.
THE EXECUTION.
OF GEORGE CLARK, AND HENRY ROBERT WOLF, convicted of acts of Piracy on board the Buenos Ayrean ship Louise, fitted out at Baltimore, was carried into effect yesterday, at noon, agreeably to their sentence, on board the U. S. schooner Tartar, lying in the stream—James Griffin and Thomas Brails-

ford, who had also been convicted of Piracy on board the same vessel, but recommended to mercy by the President of the United States, for two months.

Preparations having been previously made on board the Tartar, at an early hour, a yellow flag was displayed at the foremast mast head, the usual signal for an execution. At about time before eleven o'clock, the solemn procession moved from the jail, Morton's, Waring sqd., whose province it was, as Marshal of the District, to the Execution in force, accompanied by Francis G. Delicassine, esq. the Sheriff of Charleston District, with their respective deputies, mounted on horseback, led the way, they were followed by the two prisoners, with halters about their necks, in a carriage, in which also were the Rev. Mr. Bachman, and the Rev. Mr. Mauds, the coach being surrounded on all sides by the City Guard. The procession moved through some of the principal streets of the city, on its way to the wharf, from whence the prisoners were conveyed in one of the Sullivan's Island packet boats on board the Tartar. Shortly after arriving on board, they mounted the scaffold, still attended by the Rev. Gentlemen before mentioned; when the Rev. Mr. Bachman, standing between the two wretched culprits, made a most eloquent and fervent prayer; the prisoners, and all on board, standing uncovered. The conductor of both the prisoners, during this affecting scene, was firm and collected. Clark addressed them in a short speech, in which he solemnly denied ever having been guilty of the crime of Piracy, but admitted that he had, with others been deluded into a service which eventually led him to Piracy—for which he was about to pay the forfeit of his life; while those who projected the scheme are now walking at large in the country, with impunity. He expressed a fervent hope, that his sins would be forgiven him; and declared that he forgave all his enemies, and died in peace with the world. Wolf, though he evinced much penitence and resignation, both before and at the time of his execution, did not make any observations upon the subject during his last moments.

These awful ceremonies having been finished, at about ten minutes past 12, the fatal signal gun was fired—and they were run up to the respective yards arms, in the smoke. This operation was not performed as is frequently the case, by the sea-men.

A COACHEE & HARNESS,
In Complete Order, for Sale.

The subscriber has for sale, and will dispose of on accommodating terms, a Coachee and Harness. They may be seen at his shop in Corn Hill street, where he continues the

COACHMAKING BUSINESS
in all its branches, and where he will thankfully receive and promptly attend to all orders for work.

Jonathan Hutton.

May 25. 3w.

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~~Broken up Adrift.~~

By the subscriber, residing at Dove Point, Kent County, on the second day of April last, TWO MASTS, from twenty to seventy-five feet long. The owner can have them by paying property and paying charges.

WALTER R. WHITE.

May 11.

Planters Bank of Prince George's County.

May 11th 1820.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held, at the banking house, in the town of Upper Marlborough, on Monday the 19th June next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. to choose twelve directors to conduct the concerns of the bank the ensuing twelve months.

By order,

Truman Tyler, Cash.

~~NOTICE.~~

Was taken up a drift on the 2d. day May 1820, on the Bay Flats. A small SLOOP, about twenty four feet keel and is decked, with a small cabin she has a suit of old sails upon her, and a very small anchor; she has lost her rudder. The owner is requested to come and prove the property, and pay the charges, and take her away.

STEPHEN LINCH COMB.

South River Neck.

May 11

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The American Farmer.

The first number of the American Farmer was issued on the 2d of April, 1819. It may now be considered as an established National Work, adapted to all the varieties of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in all the states contribute, by their patronage and their writings, to its circulation and its usefulness.

To make known all discoveries in the science, and all improvements in the practice of Agriculture and Domestic Economy—and to develop the means of Internal Improvements generally, constitute the chief objects to which the American Farmer is devoted. It takes no concern or interest in any party politics, nor in the transient occurrences of the day.

The Farmer is published weekly, on a sheet the size of large newspaper, and folded so as to make eight pages—and to admit of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes—Each volume will consist of 52 numbers, a title page and an index; and numerous Engravings to represent new implements, and approved systems of husbandry.

Each number gives a true and accurate statement of the then selling prices of country produce, live stock, and all the principal articles brought for sale in the Baltimore Market.

Terms of subscription \$1 per vol but for the sum of Five Dollars, to be paid always in advance, the actual receipt of every number is guaranteed.

As the Editor takes the risk and cost of the man should subscription money miscarry, he holds himself, nevertheless, bound to furnish the paper.

All gentlemen who feel an interest in the circulation of a Journal devoted to these objects, and conducted on this plan, are requested to transmit the name of subscribers—but £5 in all cases the money must be remitted before the paper can be sent. It will, however, be returned, in any case, where the subscriber, on view of the paper, not being satisfied, may think proper to return it to the Editor within 3 weeks.

An allowance of ten per cent, will be made, when claimed, on all monies received for and remitted to the Editor.

A few of the first volume, either in sheets or well bound, with a copious Index, remain on hand for sale.

Notes of the banks of North & South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, generally, will be received at par. From subscribers residing in the states of Ohio and Kentucky, notes of the bank of Chillicothe will be received at par, and from such subscribers the notes of all other banks, which can be disposed of here at a discount of not more than ten per cent.

All communications to be addressed to

JOHN S. SKINNER,

Baltimore.

April 20.

~~WANTED.~~

The highest Cash price will be given for a Negro Man who is a Carpenter. Enquire at this Office.

April 13.

tint.

~~BLANKS~~

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawee, first, second, and third Endorser, in assempm't generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do., Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

May 11.

~~BOARDING-HOUSE.~~

Mrs. ROBINSON having leased that large and commodious building, near the Church, recently occupied as a Tavern, by Mr. James Williamson, is prepared to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year. Those who may be pleased to favour her with their patronage, may be assured that every exertion will be made to promote their comfort and satisfaction.

A very Stable being situated in the vicinity of her House. Travellers may, with entire confidence, rely upon their Horses being carefully attended to.

March 23.

~~Tobacco Lands.~~

The subscriber has between 5 and 600 acres of Land for Sale, situated on the waters of Rhode River, in Anne-Arundel county, lying between the property of Col. Mercer, and the estate lately sold by him, and now owned by Mr. Contee of Prince George's county.

These lands are considered to be of the first quality for Tobacco, produce very luxuriant crops of clover, under the plaster cultivation; abound with wood and timber, and have several fine springs of water.

The improvements are three tobacco houses, a good negro quarter, and corn house. If suitable to persons desirous of purchasing, they will be divided and sold in small parcels. Mr. Gray, living with John Mercer, Jr. Esqr. will shew the premises. Apply in Baltimore, to

JAMES CARROLL.

March 9.

~~An Overseer Wanted.~~

An active industrious Man, that can produce a satisfactory recommendation, will hear of an eligible situation, by applying to Mr. William Warfield, Merchant, in the city of Annapolis.

March 9.

~~CITY HOTEL.~~

That Well Known Establishment, the Union Tavern & City Hotel, formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

Who has opened a large and commodious TAVERN, where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unremitting attention, and the best of every thing which the season affords.

Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal aid given, to render them perfectly satisfied, and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity offers.

The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind, that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits public patronage.

March 23.

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~~Sheriff's Sale.~~

By virtue of writs of fieri facias from the court of appeals, and the county court of Anne Arundel county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Friday the 9th day of June next, on the premises, all the right, title, interest and estate, of John Wickes, and to part of a tract of land situated in Anne Arundel County, called Portland Manor, which said part contains 340 acres of land more or less, and was originally on the 9th of June 1814, sold by a certain Nicholas Brewer and John Gibson, trustees for the sale of the real estate of Richard Darnall, deceased, under a decree of the court of chancery, unto a certain Margaret Darnall, and by her transferred on the 30th day of May 1815, unto the said John Wickes; and also the following negroes, to wit: Davy, Betty, Flora and Sarah. Seized and taken as the property of John Wickes, and sold to satisfy debts due John Gibson and Nicholas Brewer use of Seth Sweetser, and Henry Darnall use of Joseph Daley use of Nicholas J. Watkins. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Terms cash.

BENJ GATHER, Sheriff, A. A. C.

May 18.

~~Dancing Academy.~~

Mr. Guigon respectfully informs the inhabitants of Annapolis, that he will open his Dancing School on Monday next, the 15th of May, and will continue it every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at the Ball Room, from 4 o'clock to 6, for young pupils, and from 6 to 8 for Gentlemen, in the afternoon. He intends if desired to teach several Fancy Dances lately received from France. Mr. G. hopes to have the same confidence which was bestowed upon him last summer. Terms \$12 per quarter, to be paid in advance.

Mr. Guigon Jr. begs leave also to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen that he will teach the French language in a very good method. Nothing will be neglected to give the true pronunciation of that useful and agreeable language.

Terms \$10 per quarter.

May 11.

~~LAW OF MARYLAND.~~

December Session, 1819.

Just published, and for Sale at this Office.

Price One Dollar.

March 23.

~~PROPOSALS.~~

For Publishing, in the City of Annapolis, A Periodical Work, to be entitled,

THE RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY REPOSITORY.

To be edited by a society of Laymen members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

March 23.

~~LAWS OF MARYLAND.~~

December Session, 1819.

Just published, and for Sale at this Office.

Price One Dollar.

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